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THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

A RECORD OF ITS PROGENITORS
MEMBERS AND DESCENDANTS
FOR A THOUSAND YEARS

BY
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THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

PART I.



FOUNDATION

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CONTENTS.

| | | |
|------|-------|-----------------------------|
| Part | I. | Foundation |
| Part | II. | Glendonwyn |
| Part | III. | Glendonwyn and Parton |
| Part | IV. | Parton |
| Part | V. | Castle and Quarterland |
| Part | VI. | Clindenin in Dublin |
| Part | VII. | Clindening in Adelaide |
| Part | VIII. | Clindening |
| Part | IX. | Drumrash |
| Part | X. | Kirkcudbright |
| Part | XI. | Laggane, Mochrum, Edinburgh |
| Part | XII. | Miscellanea |

I.

PROGENITORS.

I. NOMENOE, a Breton of unknown origin, having literally fought his way up from the plough to supreme authority over all the native chiefs of Armorica, became so formidable to the peace of the Carolingian Empire that the Emperor Louis entrusted him in 826 with the government of Armorica or Brittany. Nomenoe remained faithful to the Carolingian Crown until the Emperor died in 840; but, when the sons of Louis delivered a death-blow to the stability of their own vast inheritance on the fratricidal field of Fontenay in 841, his allegiance vanished; and he assumed the royal title as King of Brittany. During the dreadful devastation of Nantes by the Northmen in 842-3 Nomenoe siezed and occupied the march-land of Rennes. Charles, King of France, immediately disputed its acquisition and led an army into Brittany; but was driven back and defeated with frightful slaughter at Balaon, near Bain de Bretagne, on 22 November 845. Charles was then compelled to recognise his adversary as King of Brittany and at the same time respect the independence of that country. But so earnest was he for its subjugation that he ventured still another expedition in 849, and again met with overwhelming defeat. King Nomenoe then invaded France, ravished Anjou and threatened Chartres; but in the midst of his victorious campaign died suddenly on 7 March 851, leaving by his Queen, Argantael, three sons:

- a. Herispoe, King of Brittany, who successfully continued in arms against King Charles, who, at Louviers, on 10 February 856, recognised the sovereignty of Brittany. It was proposed that Prince Louis wed Herispoe's daughter; but to this the Breton people staunchly objected: and Solomon, kinsman of Herispoe, rose in arms, seized the Breton throne and slew the King in 858.
- b. GURWAND.
- c. Pasquain, Count of Vannes, slain in 877.

FOUNDATION

VI. GEOFFREY, Duke of Brittany, succeeded his father as Count of Rennes in 992, and held Brittany as a duchy under the sceptre of Normandy. He was slain while returning from a pilgrimage to Palestine in 1008. He married in 996 Hawise, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy, and left by her two sons:

- a. Alan, Duke of Brittany and guardian of his bastard kinsman, William, Duke of Normandy, Conqueror of England. Alan was poisoned in 1040. He left issue.
- b. EUDES.

VII. EUDES, Count of Penthievre, was Regent of Brittany for twenty-seven years after his brother's assassination. He married Agnes, daughter of Alan, Count of Cornouaille, and died in 1079. "God gave him seven sons, who became remarkable for the singular and changeable events of their lives":

- a. Geoffrey, Count of Penthievre in Brittany, who died in 1093.
- b. Brian, Earl of Cornwall. Deposed in 1075, he joined the Norman warriors in Italy.
- c. Alan the Red, 1st Lord of Richmond in Yorkshire, who died in 1089.
- d. Alan the Black, 2nd Lord of Richmond, who died about 1093.
- e. Stephen, Count of Penthievre in 1093 and Earl of Richmond, who died in 1137 leaving issue.
- f. BARDOLF.
- g. Ribald, Lord of Middleham in Yorkshire in 1086, who left issue.

VIII. BARDOLF, natural brother of Alan, Lord of Richmond, had by the gift of one, Bodin, said to have been his natural brother, the manor of Ravensworth and other lands in Yorkshire after 1086. Bardolf gave the churches of Kirby Ravensworth and Patrick Brumpton in Yorkshire to the Abbey of St. Mary, York.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

IX. AKARIAS FITZ BARDOLF, knight, succeeded to his father's manor of Ravensworth, and in 1138 fought at the battle of The Standard or Northallerton. Upon 8 March 1150 he founded the Abbey of Charity at Fors in Wensleydale, and died about 1156, leaving issue:

- a. HERVEY.
- b. Walter, of Hinton, in Cambridgeshire, before 1171. He left issue.

X. HERVEY FITZ AKARIAS succeeded to Ravensworth, and in 1156 consented to his father's foundation at Fors being removed to the banks of the Jore at East Witton in Yorkshire. Peopled by monks of the Cistercian order it was thereafter known as the Abbey of Jervaulx. Hervey was patron of the church of Romaldkirk, and before 1171 became forester of the New Forest and Arkengarthdale by grant of Conan, Duke of Brittany. Hervey died in 1182, and was buried in Jervaulx Abbey, leaving issue:

- a. HENRY.
- b. Richard.
- c. Hugh.
- d. William, who held one-half knight's fee in West Witton, 1199.
- e. Gilbert, who held one-tenth fee there in 1201.

XI. HENRY FITZ HERVEY succeeded to Ravensworth, took the Cross and accompanied King Richard to Palestine in 1189-92. He gave Lartington to Robert de Lascelles and received the King's licence to fortify his house at Cotherstone in 1200-01. He entertained King John at Ravensworth Castle in 1201; and, with horses and arms, joined the English army sent to aid William, King of Scots,

FOUNDATION

in McWilliam's rebellion, 1211. Henry held in 1201-12 a manor in Hinton, Cambridgeshire; and died shortly before 16 May 1212, leaving issue by his wife Alice, daughter of Ranulf fitz Walter, of Greystock:

a. RANULF.

b. John, of Lartington.

XII. RANULF FITZ HENRY succeeded to Ravensworth. He was appointed a justice itinerant in 1234; and in 1235 gave Holwick and half the product of his smelting forges in Lunedale Forest to Thomas fitz William of Greystock. He had a plea against John fitz Henry relative to one-half knight's fee in Hinton, Cambridgeshire, in 1235; and died in or shortly before 1238. He was buried in Jervaulx Abbey. Ranulf married Alice, daughter and heiress of Adam de Staveley of Staveley, by Alice his wife, daughter of William de Percy of Kildale. She gave lands to Sinningthwaite priory to be buried there, and died before 11 November 1253. Their issue:

a. HENRY.

b. Adam, in Yorkshire, 1259.

XIII. HENRY FITZ RANULF, knight, succeeded to Ravensworth, and bore for arms *a chief indented*. He received a crown grant of free warren in Ravensworth and other of his lands in Yorkshire in 1251; and with Eustace de Balliol siezed and held the church of Longnewton in the diocese of Durham, 1255. He was summoned for military service in 1257-58. Dying in 1262 he was buried in Jervaulx Abbey. Henry left issue:

a. Ranulf, who succeeded to Ravensworth, but died without issue about 1278.

b. HUGH.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

- c. John fitz Henry of Fremington in Yorkshire, who bore for arms *silver a cross engrailed gules*. He was summoned for military service against the Scots, to muster at Carlisle, 24 June 1300, and was probably present at the siege of Caerlaverock.
- d. Thomas fitz Henry, who accompanied his brother, Hugh, to the Scots War, and was there slain, 1291-1300.
- e. Simon fitz Henry of Lepton, Yorkshire, 1287.

XIV. HUGH FITZ HENRY, knight, succeeded to Ravensworth, and bore for arms *fretty a chief*. He was summoned for military service against the Welsh in 1277 and 1282, and against the Scots from 1291 to 1300; summoned to military councils in 1287 and 1300; and signed the Barons' letter to the Pope in 1301. Hugh died at Barwick-on-Tees 12 March, and was buried 22 March 1304-05 in his church of Romalldkirk, Yorkshire. He married Aubrey, widow of Sir William de Steyngrave. Her parentage is unknown. She died at Hurworth-on-Tees, and was buried in the Cistercian Abbey of Jervaulx 25 January 1302-03. In 1301 Hugh and Aubrey held as her dower the manors of Isabel, wife of Walter de Teye, who in 1298 held with Ingelram de Gynes the whole of *Westerker in Eskdale*, Scotland. Hugh and Aubrey seem to have had at least four sons:

- a. Henry fitz Hugh (le fiz Hugh), knight, of Ravensworth, 1st Lord Fitz Hugh, an adherent of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, but pardoned in 1313. He was taken prisoner by the Scots at Bannockburn in 1314, but released, and the English Government awarded him compensation. In 1315-19 he was Constable of Barnard Castle; and in 1322 was ordered to arrest Andrew, Earl of Carlisle. Fitz Hugh was in 1322 accused by the Earl of Richmond of having taken his castle of Bowes by force, and left it unguarded against the Scots.

FOUNDATION

In 1340 he was commissioned a special justice in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland. He married (i) Eve, daughter of Sir John de Bulmer of Wilton; (ii) in 1337 Emma, daughter of Sir Robert de Cleasby of Cleasby. Both Yorkshire ladies. He died, an aged man, at Ravensworth in 1356, leaving issue surnamed Fitz Hugh.

- b. John fitz Hugh (le fiz Hugh), of Ingleton in Yorkshire. He served in the Scots War of 1296, and was present at the siege of Caerlaverock, 10 July 1300. He held land at Catton, Yorkshire, in 1302-03. Fitz Hugh bore for arms *gold a cross engrailed gules*. He married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Michael de Rihil, holding with her the manor of Whittingham, including the lordship of Glanton or Glenton, county of Northumberland. John fitz Hugh was killed in some local dispute in 1305. He left issue without surname.
- c. William fitz Hugh (le fiz Hugh), vicar of the church of Romaldekirk in the fee of Ravensworth, who died about 1366.
- d. ADAM FITZ HUGH (le fiz Hugh).

THE FOUNDER.

1. ADAM FITZ HUGH (le fiz Hugh), Bailie of Westerker or Eskdale proper, with jurisdiction over all the lands of the lordship of Eskdale, for Sir John de Graham of Abercorn and Westerker, was the true founder of the House of Glendonwyn, hereditary Bailies of Eskdale. Adam fitz Hugh first appears in 1307, on a complaint by John de Halton that he and John fitz Hugh and their associates had attacked his men, carried off his goods, and burned his house at Grendon near Hauden, on the confines of Northumberland, at a time not stated, but probably in 1305, when John fitz Hugh is known to have lost his life in some such local disturbance. Again, in 1308, Adam fitz Hugh was accused

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

by Thomas Crull of violence towards him and his men, and of despoiling him of the hemp and corn from his lands at Reedness in Yorkshire. Upon Friday before Pentecost in 1309 Adam fitz Hugh appears as Bailie of Westerker or Eskdale proper, with jurisdiction over all the lands of the lordship of Eskdale, for Sir John de Graham of Abercorn and Westerker. A resident of York in 1296, and probably well-known to the family at Ravensworth, John de Graham in 1302-03 held, as did John fitz Hugh, land at Catton, Yorkshire; and in 1306 was lord of the manors of Wooler, Belford, and Lowick, county of Northumberland. Between 1298 and 1321 the lordship of Eskdale appears in three territorial divisions, namely (i) Upper Eskdale, now the parish of Eskdalemuir, held in 1298 by the Monks of Melrose in franchise of Sir Nicholas de Graham of Abercorn, and in 1309 of his son and heir, Sir John de Graham; but the latter finally granted the fee, together with the church of Westerker, to the Monks. (ii) A moiety of Westerker owned in 1298 by Sir Nicholas de Graham, then an adherent of the Scots and in disfavour with Edward I, so that Christian, daughter, and heiress of Sir William Lindsay of Lamberton, and her husband, Ingelram de Gynes, then held this moiety for England. But de Gynes enfeoffed therein, without authority, Sir John de Soulis the elder, who also joined the Scots. Subsequently Sir Nicholas de Graham returned in 1304 to his English allegiance, as did his son, Sir John; and in 1309 the latter appears as Lord of all Westerker. Before 1321 Graham resigned this moiety to the Monks of Melrose, and (despite claims by the representatives of de Gynes and de Soulis) the Monks retained possession under a confirmatory charter of King Robert Bruce, dated 10 April 1321. At the same time the King granted out of this moiety several farms to Thomas and Adam de Moffat. (iii) A moiety of Westerker, or Eskdale proper—afterwards known as *the £80 lands of Glendonwyn*—owned in 1298 by Sir Nicholas de Graham with Walter de Teye (mentioned before in the time of Hugh fitz Henry of Ravensworth) as its keeper or bailie under the

FOUNDATION

English crown. It seems almost certain that his authority in Eskdale was transmitted through the dower of Aubrey, wife of [xiv] Hugh fitz Henry, to Adam fitz Hugh, bailie here for John de Graham under the English crown in 1309. It was on the Meggot Water in this moiety of Westerker that Adam settled and reared the minor standard of his line—in silver and sable fitz Hugh fitz Henry's cross in counter-quarter—a variation of the arms of John fitz Hugh and John fitz Henry of Fremington. Adam fitz Hugh came to Scotland at a time when the fortunes of her King were steadily ascending. The star of England was setting on the long, intense and bloody struggle for life and independence. Men were called up from every quarter, from every rank of life, to stem the Scottish tide; and in 1311-12 Adam fitz Hugh appears in garrison at Bothwell Castle on the Clyde as archer of the guard under Walter fitz Gilbert, founder of the House of Hamilton. Almost the last great fortress to fly the English flag, Bothwell, by agreement with fitz Gilbert, at length capitulated to Edward, brother of King Robert Bruce, soon after Bannockburn; but, shortly before that shattering disaster to English arms, Sir John de Graham submitted for himself and his vassals to the King of Scots, and both Graham and his Bailie fought for Scotland on that dreadful field, 24 June 1314. Some five years later, in 1319, Adam and William fitz Hugh, amid a mixed body of Scots and northern English—to judge by their names—seem to have distinguished themselves as bowmen in action against some of King Edward's horse on the highway to York. Not long afterwards fitz Hugh of Ravensworth seems to have been favourably inclined towards the Scots if the Earl of Richmond may be believed. By this time Adam had been long settled in Westerker, and was now "the firm and faithful friend" of King Robert Bruce, who, upon 12 April 1320, bestowed upon him, now styled *of Glendoutryn*, a grant of twenty shillings sterling from the ward duties of Roxburgh Castle. At about the same time Adam's overlord, Sir John de Graham, conveyed the moiety of Westerker to Sir Wil-

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

liam Soulis of Liddesdale, a transaction subsequently confirmed by the King in 1320. But almost immediately Soulis was convicted and imprisoned for conspiracy against the throne; and, upon 20 April 1321, King Robert Bruce bestowed the moiety on Sir James Douglas of Douglas, who, as it happened, was directly related through the family of Bataille, to Isabel, wife of John fitz Hugh. Douglas made Adam his constant companion, and from that hour in 1321 may be seen the rise to baronial proportions of the £80 lands of Glendonwyn. A name of many and peculiar variants—Glendonin, Glendonyn, Glandonwyne, Glendonwyn, Glendonine, Glendonie, Glendonyng, or simply (as in 1363) Glentone—it appears only in Westerker after the advent of Adam fitz Hugh. It seems therefore certain that he named the place, probably from John fitz Hugh's lordship of Glenton or Glanton in Northumberland: thus Glenton-in or Glentonine, *i.e.*, Glenton house, dwelling, or mansion, the *t* becoming softened in the Scottish tongue to *d*, while the terminations -in, -ine, -ing and -win, -wyn, -wyne ever march side by side in the records of old. Before the century closed the new barony occupied the full moiety of ancient Westerker, an area of fully 13,000 acres, including 4,160 acres of arable land, and comprising the following farms: Glendonyn, 7½ merks; Kirkcleuch, 9 merks; Glencorse, 7½ merks; Glen-shinnell, 5 merks; Megdale, 5 merks; Efgill, 3 merks; Parkdale, 10 merks; Wodend, 3 merks; Westerker, 5 merks; Daldurane (including Rig), 12½ merks; Cainnotsheills, 1½ merks; Felholm and Felbrae (otherwise Windhillies), 5½ merks; Crunzentoun, 10 merks; Dorngilles, 3 merks; Billholm (with Burnfoot and Bankhead), 4 merks; White-sheills, 1½ merks; Drysheid, 12 merks; Boyken, 5 merks; and Ardkyne, 10 merks; a total rental value of 120 merks or £80 Scots, corresponding in rental value to the barony of Wau-chopedale in Lower Eskdale. The tower or castle of Glendonwin at the confluence of Upper Meggot Water and Glendining Burn was built before 1321, and its remains were to be seen in 1841, but it has now totally disappeared. The

FOUNDATION

gallows of the bailiary were situated on the 5 merk land of Westerker above, near the hamlet of that name. The boundaries of the baronial lands of Glendonwyn may be clearly traced on the Ordnance Survey Plan of the district. Thus: starting from Eweslees Knowe, follow the northern boundary of the present parish of Westerkirk down to Bankhead Burn, thence down the burn and along the Esk to Billholm, then directly south—passing east of Lyneholm and Harper-what—to Boykenhopehead, then east along Boyken Burn to the main road, and past Hoperig to Burnfoot, turning north-west to the inn of Westerkirk, thus embracing the 12 merk land of Daldurane now Westerhall. Crossing the Esk at Bentpath, follow the southern side of the road to the confluence of the Esk and Meggot, then up the Meggot to Effgill Water and past Munshiel Hill to the parish boundary near Whitehope Edge, then on to Eweslees Knowe. For steadfast service to the Crown, Adam, in 1325, received confirmation of the lands of Falthorpe (Falhope) and several others in the forest of Jedburgh, shire of Roxburgh, free of feudal service to the lord superior, Sir James Douglas. Four years later the King of Scots died at Cardross, and early in 1330 Adam set forth with Douglas on his mission to place the heart of their great master in the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Douglas sailed from Scotland with 34 companions and numerous attendants. Their ships lay twelve days at Sluys in Flanders, to enable other adventurous men to join the mission, whence they left for Seville to participate in the Holy War then being waged by Alfonso, King of Castile, against the Moorish prince, Osmyn of Granada. Upon 25 August 1330 at Teba, on the frontier of Andalusia, the Scots, unsupported by their Spanish hosts, valiantly charged the Moors. The odds were great, and they were soon surrounded. Douglas, Sir William Sinclair, Walter Logan, and many more were slain. Sir William Keith, Simon Lockhart, and Adam fitz Hugh escaped from the carnage, recovered the King's heart in its silver casket and the bones of their great leader, and bore them home to sepulchre in Scotland.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

Sir James Douglas left a youthful son, William, who succeeded to the broad lands of his father under the tutelage of his uncle, Sir Archibald Douglas, afterwards Regent of Scotland, who (in 1331) granted Adam—doubtless for his services during the late expedition—a discharge of all his by-gone feu duties, that is his annual rents as vassal of the late Sir James. Sir Robert Douglas gives the date of this discharge as 1313, obviously a transposition of the true one, for in 1313 Sir Archibald was little more than a child. Young William Douglas and the Regent fell at Halidon Hill in 1333; and Hugh Douglas, parish priest of Old Roxburgh, half-brother of Sir James, succeeded to the estates. A dull and peaceful man, he seems to have taken but little interest in them. Upon 12 June 1334 Edward de Balliol, puppet King of Scots, surrendered to Edward III the forests of Jedburgh, Ettrick, and Selkirk, together with the shires of Roxburgh, Dumfries, Peebles, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington, “to remain forever as possessions of the English Crown.” Adam thus again became an English citizen, his son, the priestly Adam, occupying Glendonwyn in Westerker. With a legal training extending over many years in the shire, the elder Adam settled in the burgh of Roxburgh as a man of business, probably representing the Douglas interests there, near the church of the Holy Sepulchre in the King’s street. At this time the ancient, war-worn town was an important centre; but most of, if not all, the houses were built of wood. The whole place has long since completely disappeared. In 1337 Adam fitz Hugh was a councillor of the burgh, and in 1338 councillor and burgess, witnessing an instrument whereby Thomas de Vigurus, Bailie of Roxburgh, conveyed to Sir William Felton, English Sheriff of Roxburgh, a burgage in the King’s street. Again, upon 15 April 1338 at Roxburgh, Adam witnessed a resignation by Roger fitz Huctred, a councillor, of a burgage in the King’s street to the said Sir William Felton and his heirs. In 1342 “at the very hour of the Resurrection” Roxburgh was recaptured by Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalwolsay, and it remained in

FOUNDATION

Scottish hands until 1346, when it passed again to England, and thereafter remained for more than a century under the English Crown. As an English citizen, whose services seem to have been in demand, Adam was free to travel about, and appears to have taken advantage of the privilege to do so. Upon 15 June 1347 Adam of Glenton appears as a witness of repute on an inquest at Newcastle-on-Tyne, his age being given, or more probably estimated by the clerk of the court at the time, as "forty-eight years and more." Then on 17 March 1348-49 he was commissioned to enquire into the disposition of the farm of Denwick in the fee of de Vescy. Again, on 13 June 1349, he witnessed at Alnwick a deed whereby William Hanner quitclaimed a part of Bondgate there to Henry de Percy of Alnwick. Upon 17 June 1353 Adam again visited Alnwick and witnessed a deed between Robert Swypper and Father John Jordan. At some period subsequent to 1336, when Alan Shepherd held the office, Adam, styled *de Glentone*, *de Glendonynge*, and *de Glendon-ing*, was appointed officer of measures (a legal office under the Crown) in the burgh of Roxburgh—*officium et prefectum mensuram infra villam predictum*—having the custody of all the measures of that burgh. He died shortly before 20 July 1363, probably at his residence in Roxburgh; and his property there, together with his office, was declared forfeit to the Scottish Crown, and bestowed by David II upon Henry de Ashkirk, who, however, must have found it practically impossible to conduct his new office, as the burgh was then and for many years to come in English hands. Adam married a wife named Agnes. She died on 3 February 1326-27, and seems to have been a native of his home county, the daughter of Sir John de Towers, Lord of Adwick-le-Street in Yorkshire. De Tower's daughter was the mother of Adam's son:

- i. Adam de Glendonewyn, who occupied Glendonwyn in 1341-42, and then witnessed the transfer of Westerker and Stapelgorton from his overlord, Hugh de Douglas, to Sir William Douglas of Lothian, who thus became

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

for a time (1342-53) the new overlord of Glendonwyn. Adam clearly describes himself as *clericus*, a priest. He probably predeceased his father; but, despite the closest research, nothing more is known of his career.

About 1342 Adam, elder of Glendonwyn, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Douglas of Lothian by his wife, Agnes Monfode, and niece of Sir William Douglas of Lothian and Liddesdale, known as "The Flower of Chivalry," mentioned above as Lord of Westerker by the gift of Hugh de Douglas. Born about 1325 Margaret died before 1 August 1377, and her brother german, Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, born in or before 1330, the "beloved kinsman" of Robert II, King of Scotland, founded in 1406 the collegiate church of Dalkeith in memory of her and others of his name. Adam and Margaret had issue:

- ii. ADAM [3] of Glendonwyn, Bailie of Eskdale for William, Earl of Douglas, appears first in 1376.
- iii. MATTHEW [2], Bishop of Glasgow, first mentioned, a young priest, in 1363.
- iv. SIMON [4], brother german of [3] Adam, and cousin—evidently through his mother—of Robert II, King of Scotland. Simon first appears in 1368, witnessing a grant by Thomas de Balliol to William, Earl of Douglas, at Cavers.
- v. THOMAS [5], first mentioned in 1395 as witness to an instrument of appeal by the hospital of Polmadie.
- vi. A daughter, who married . . . de Mundaville.
- vii. A daughter, who married Thomas de Moffat

AUTHORITIES AND NOTES.

I. NOMENOE to VI. GEOFFREY.

Brittany (Gould) 32; Germany and the Western Empire 9, 31-5; Normandy and England (Palgrave) index vols. i, ii.

FOUNDATION

VII. EUDES to XIII. HENRY FITZ RANULF.

Monasticon (Dugdale) v, 567-78; Orderic ii, 164; V.C.H. Yorkshire (N.R.) art. Ravensworth and index; Yorkshire (Harrison) 127-30 and index; Feudal Camb. (Farrer) 81-3; Cal. Doc. Scot. i, p. 424, nos. 517, 1989; Foss i, 58, ii, 327; Extinct Peerages (Clay) art. Fitz Hugh; Complete Peerage v, 416-33.

XIV. HUGH FITZ HENRY.

Ibid; Knights of Ed. I (Moor); Cal. Doc. Scot. iii, xxxviiiN, iv, 1783; Cal. Pat. R. (1296) 194, (1298) 373, (1307) 40, (1308) 88; Yorkshire (Harrison) index.

1. ADAM FITZ HUGH.

In order: Liber de Melros ii, 344; C. Pat. R. (1307) 40 (1308), 88; Cal. Doc. Scot. ii, 831; Feudal Aids vi, 145; Liber de Melros ii, 343-8; Hist. Mss. Comm. ii, 167; Cal. Doc. Scot. ii, 1070, 1452; C. Pat. R. (1298) 373; Rot. Scot. i, 41; Knights of Ed. I (Moor) 135; Cal. Doc. Scot. ii, 1741, iii, 1159, 1506; Reg. Mag. Sig. i, App. 14, 300-1; C. Pat. R. (1298) 373; Burke's Armorial and Papworth; Cal. Doc. Scot. iii, p. 408; Note to "Abbot" and "Monastery" (Scott); C. Pat. R. (1319) 358; Baronage (Douglas); Reg. Honoris Morton ii, 172; Reg. Mag. Sig. i, App. ii, 227; Sir Wm. D., grandfather of Sir James Douglas m. Constance de Bataille, first cousin of Thomas de R., grandfather of Isabel de Rihil; Dict. Scottish Language (Jameson) 1910; List of baronial lands from Inq. Retorn. Abb., Reg. Mag. Sig. and Exch. Rolls; Baronage (Douglas); Synop. Sketch of Glendining Family (Cleudenan D.W.) 4; Baronage (Douglas); Reg. Honoris Morton ii, 90-1; Hist. and Antiq. of Rox. (Jeffrey) ii, 66; Liber de Dryburgh 261-3; Inq. P.M. (1347) 61; Percy Chartulary 332, 344, Cal. Doc. Scot. iii, p. 320; Reg. Mag. Sig. i, 155. App. ii, 1465; Inq. P.M. (1347) 61; Baronage (Douglas); Palgrave's Writs ii, 1518; Baronage (Douglas); Reg. Honoris Morton ii, 90-1;

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

Burke's Peerage (art. Morton); Baronage (Douglas); Rot. Scot. ii, 4; Text No. 3; Antiq. Aberdeen and Banff iv, 160; Reg. Glasguense i, 294; Papal R. and Exch. R. (Mundaville and Moffat).

NOTES.

- i. The grant, by John McGill, of Clifton, in parish of Morebattle, shire of Rox., to "Adam de Glendonwyn de eodam" dated by the *Baronage* as before 1286 seems however to belong to the time of [3] Adam G.
 - ii. Arms:—Fitz Henry of Flemington, argent a cross engrailed gules. Fitz Hugh, or a cross engrailed gules. Glendonwyn, Glendoning, sable a cross engrailed or; argent and sable a cross indented (i.e., engrailed, see Papworth) counterquartered; quarterly argent and sable a cross parted per cross indented and counterchanged. Supporters:—dexter a Roman soldier fully habited holding in exterior hand a spear, sinister an angel holding in exterior hand an olive or laurel branch. Crest and Motto: Note ii, No. 20.
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THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

PART II.



GLENDONWYN

II.

GLENDONWYN.

2. MATTHEW GLENDONWYN, BISHOP OF GLASGOW, son of [1] Adam, was a priest, probably of the Cistercian order of the Roman Church at Melrose, in 1363. Educated at the University of Paris he graduated there M.A. and B.C.L.; and, before 1376, became a Canon of the cathedral church of Glasgow. On the presentation of Abbot William and the Convent of Melrose, and by institution of John Leche, vicar-general in spirituals to Walter Wardlaw, Bishop of Glasgow, Matthew de Glendenwyn M.A. and B.C.L. obtained the church of Cavers, void by the death of its rector, John Ganon; but during his incumbency doubt arose "whether it was not reserved to the Pope, or lapsed by the statutes of the Lateran Council, or whether it did not become void in some way or other not stated." The matter was submitted to the Pope, who however confirmed Glendonwyn in his charge, 7 February 1376. Upon 29 October 1377 he and his brother [4] Simon received permission to travel through England, evidently to France, where in 1378 Matthew became Rector of the University of Paris and Procurator there of the *English* nation. In 1385 Father Glendonwyn was back in Scotland and in receipt of a present of ten livres from Charles VI, King of France. In 1386 he was Ambassador to England; and in 1387 was elected and consecrated Bishop of Glasgow in succession to Cardinal Wardlaw. Conservator of the truce with England, 18 July 1390, the Bishop officiated at the interment of Robert II, King of Scotland, 13 August 1390, in the Abbey of Scone; and preached there, next day, at the coronation of Robert III. He was one of the Scots Commissioners who met at Hawdenstank on 4 May 1399 to treat for peace with England; and again Commissioner to treat for a continuance of the peace, 24 August 1404. In matters spiritual the Bishop maintained a large household of kinsmen of priestly

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

rank in Glasgow; and in 1389 was associated with Archibald, 3rd Earl of Douglas, in suppressing Lincluden nunnery, permitting the erection in its stead of a collegiate church. In 1391 he gave a precept to the Master and Brothers of the hospital of St. John at Polmadie to receive Gillian de Vaux as a sister and portioner of their house during her life. Present in Parliament on several occasions the Bishop witnessed many crown charters and made several grants to his vassals of the Church. Dying on 10 May 1408, he was no doubt interred in that magnificent memorial of the old faith on Clydeside, his cathedral church of Glasgow. Rector of the University of Paris, foremost seat of culture in the western world, teacher there, elect of the clergy in Glasgow, and chosen preacher in the great ceremonial of the coronation, Glendonwyn must have long possessed the golden attribute of convincing oratory. As a prelate of the Roman Catholic church he was, we know, wise and benevolent, tempering with discretion his vast sacerdotal power within the see of Glasgow. And as a statesman, who realized then—what we know to be true to-day—that the future for Britain lay in eternal concord between his nation and the English race, Glendonwyn steadily pursued the path of international peace.

3. SIR ADAM GLENDONWYN OF GLENDONWYN, son of [1] Adam, succeeded to the baronial lands of Glendonwyn: holding also La Baly or Bailiehill, Eskdalemuir, and the barony of Breacallow or Barntalloch as "consul supreme," chief magistrate or Bailie of Eskdale for his kinsman and overlord William, 1st Earl of Douglas, 1376-80. Glendonwyn was thus the greatest vassal of the House of Douglas and in control of all the vast territory owned by the Earl in Eskdale, occupying a position and probably maintaining a splendour second only to his feudal chief. Barntalloch Castle, a strong and massive fortress, erected of old on an eminence overlooking the Fisk, was the seat of justice for the district. Here the Bailie lived, held his courts, and controlled—with power of life and death—the jurisdiction

GLENDONIFYN

of all Eskdale for the mighty House of Douglas. Glendonwyn was also General Receiver of the rents of William, Earl of Douglas; and as such obtained a discharge of all his intromissions from 4 September 1380, the Earl admitting himself indebted to his Receiver in the sum of £16 12s. With William Elphinston, Adam de Glendenewyn was procurator for John de Halton when he resigned the lands of Halton into the King's hands at Kinkell, 13 July 1377. Adam witnessed a charter of William, Earl of Douglas, to Henry Swinton of the lands of Mykery about 1380; and on 21 February 1381 another confirming to Sir John Lyon, Chamberlain of Scotland, the lands of Balmukedy. Again, upon 12 August 1381 at Tantallon Castle, he was present when this grant was confirmed by Margaret, Countess of Mar and Angus. In 1385 he received a crown grant of the feu duties of the barony of Scraisburgh, which were payable to the Castle of Roxburgh. Between 1384 and 1388 James, 2nd Earl of Douglas, granted the lands of Wauchope to Alexander de Wauchope; and, failing his heirs male, then to Sir Adam Glendonwin who had married Wauchope's daughter. Chalmers states that these lands eventually passed to the Glendonwyns. Upon 7 April 1386 the King of England granted a safe conduct to the Scottish Ambassadors, Sir Adam de Glendonwyn, his brother [2] Matthew, Sir William Borthwick, Sir William Stewart, and Adam Forster, with their servants, men-at-arms, and forty horsemen in their train. In August 1388 Sir Adam was one of the principal Border barons among those Scottish warriors who assembled at Jedburgh Castle, preparatory to the invasion of England; and accompanied a division of the Scots army under James, Earl of Douglas, taking a valiant part in the hard-won battle of Otterburn. He was again Ambassador to England, 18 June 1389, to receive the oath of Richard II respecting a treaty with France, sworn before him and his colleague, Sir Henry Douglas, 27 September 1389. A week later Glendonwyn and Douglas with their forty-two attendant squires, returned to Scotland. Upon 8 December 1390 Sir Adam

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

Glendonwyn witnessed a charter at Minto from Sir John Turnbull to Sir William Stewart of Jedworth; and at Glendonwyn on 9 December 1391 granted a charter mortifying certain of his lands in the barony of Hawick, shire of Roxburgh, for the foundation of a chapel dedicated to St. Martin, at Boyken in Eskdale, for the safety of the souls of his brother german [4] Simon Glendonwyn and James, Earl of Douglas, both of whom had fallen at Otterburn; also for the salvation of himself, his wife Margaret, and their children. This was confirmed by his overlord Archibald, 3rd Earl of Douglas, by charter directed to him as "our beloved Sir Adam de Glendonwyne, knight, lord of that Ilk," 30 December 1391. Sir Adam died about April 1407. By his wife Margaret he had issue:—

- i. JOHN [6].
- ii. SIMON [7].
- iii. WILLIAM [8].
- iv. Adam, born 1380, whose uncle [2] Matthew petitioned the Pope on his behalf for the provision of a church in the diocese of Aberdeen, 1394.
- v. MATTHEW [9].
- vi. Robert, in Annandale, a probable son, who witnessed there at Limkilns an instrument by John Cerbet of Hardgrafe in 1443.

4. SIR SIMON GLENDONWYN, son of [1] Adam, accompanied his brother [2] Matthew to England, probably also to France, in 1377; and, when England was invaded in 1388, joined a division of the Scots army under his kinsman James, 2nd Earl of Douglas. Both fell at Otterburn in August 1388. Froissart, who gives a most graphic account of this heroic encounter, describes how Glendonwyn, after the death of Douglas, joined the banner of Moray and engaged in combat with Thomas Felton of the household of Lord Percy. They fought on the moonlit field long and ardently, and finally

GLENDONWYN

slew each other: "thus died Thomas Felton . . . much lamented by his party . . . and with him there was a Scottish squire slain, cousin to the King of Scots, called Simon Glendonwyn: his death was greatly complained of by the Scots." The bodies of Douglas and Sir Simon Glendonwyn were coffined, placed on cars, and drawn before the army into Scotland.

5. THOMAS GLENDONWYN, son of [1] Adam, witnessed a charter of [2] Matthew, Bishop of Glasgow, 1387-1408.

6. JOHN GLENDONWYN, almost certainly eldest son of [3] Sir Adam, as a surety for the Douglas lands on the West March, signed an indenture between the Commissioners of England and Scotland at Clochmabanestone for observing the truce and promoting peace, 6 November 1398. In 1402 he accompanied the great army of 10,000 men, led by Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas, into England to avenge the fight at Nesbit Moor, and fell in the terrible battle of Homildon Hill, where the English cloth-yard shafts poured in a ceaseless rain on the Scottish ranks.

7. SIR SIMON GLENDONWYN OF GLENDONWYN, eldest (surviving) son and heir of [3] Sir Adam, was born about 1378; and upon 6 November 1398, as a surety for the Douglas lands on the West March, signed an indenture between the Commissioners of England and Scotland at Clochmabanestone for observing the truce and promoting peace. Closely associated as he was with the House of Douglas young Simon Glendonwyn probably participated in the successful assault by Archibald, Master of Douglas, on the English camp between Linton and Preston at Candlemas 1400; in the disastrous battle of Homildon in 1402; and in the battle of Shrewsbury, 25 July 1403, where the Master, now 4th Earl of Douglas, who had lost an eye at Homildon, was again severely wounded and made prisoner. He remained in captivity till 1409, but was allowed to pass to

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

Scotland from time to time on finding hostages of high rank for his parole. Simon Glendonwyn was knighted before 21 September 1405, and travelled to London at that time as one of these hostages for Douglas. Similarly in 1406, 1407, and 1408 he was again a hostage there for the Earl; and appears to have been finally released from these obligations in 1409. Upon 20 February 1406-7 the Earl of Douglas infeudated Sir Simon Glendonwyn in the baronial lands of Glendonwyn, namely Wythyn (Wodend), Glencorse, Crownzarton and others in Eskdale. The Earl was then in London, and upon 14 March 1407 Sir Simon witnessed there an indenture between him and King Henry IV. Sir Adam Glendonwyn was then living; but evidently deceased before 26 April 1407, when Sir Simon succeeded by charter from Douglas to the hereditary office of Bailie of Eskdale. Between 1405 and 1408 he and his cousin, Simon de Mundaville, Archdeacon of Glasgow, witnessed there a grant by their uncle [2] Matthew, Bishop of Glasgow, to William Stirling. In 1410 Robert Stuart, Duke of Albany, granted the £5 fermes of Drava in Stobo, shire of Peebles, to Sir Simon Glendonwyn, probably at the instance of his son, John, Earl of Buchan, Glendonwyn's brother-in-law and companion in England. From the time of his final return to Scotland Sir Simon Glendonwyn seems to have devoted himself as Bailie to the management of the vast territory of the House of Douglas in Eskdale. We may justly assume, from the entire absence of reference to lawlessness there, that during his rule the vale experienced a peace which not for many years was to be its lot again. When in September 1436 the Border country was invaded by an English army of 4,000 men, the valiant old Bailie of Eskdale, beyond the military age but ever "a man of spirit and great parts," joined the Scots army under William Douglas, Earl of Angus, Warden of the Marches, and in the short but victorious campaign was so severely wounded that he died early in 1437. In 1406-7 Sir Simon married Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway, afterwards Duke of Touraine,

GLENDONWYN

by his wife Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert III, King of Scotland. Born about 1390 Mary appears to have been the elder legitimate daughter of the Earl and his Countess, as her dower or inheritance—the great barony of Parton in her father's lordship of Galloway—far exceeded the inheritance of her sister, Lady Buchan. Lady Glendonwyn seems to have predeceased her husband. They had issue:—

- i. SIMON [10] of Glendonwyn and Parton.
- ii. John, to whom the King granted in 1440 part of Kingsland, shire of Peebles. He was the father of:—John Glendynwyn or Glendining, who succeeded to Kingsland in 1454; but in 1455 incurred a fine by the sheriff of Peebles, which was remitted at the instance of his uncle [10] Sir Simon Glendonwyn. It was probably he—and not his father, as stated by Sir Robert Douglas—who joined the fortunes of his kinsman James, 9th Earl of Douglas, and with him in 1455 suffered exile in England, leaving descendants of the name there.
- iii. Bartholomew, chaplain to the chapel of St. Martin at Boyken in Eskdale, who was deprived of this living in 1459 by Andrew, Bishop of Glasgow.
- iv. Janet, who married Gilbert Grierson of the Lag.
- v. Hawise, a probable daughter, who married her kinsman Simon [Glendonwyn] by papal dispensation dated 15 September 1427.

8. WILLIAM GLENDONWYN, son of [3] Sir Adam, was born in 1379; and educated at the University of Orleans, graduating M.A. and B.C.L. and succeeding as Procurator of the Scottish nation there in 1408. Before 10 May 1408 he was Rector of Glencarn, Canon and Prebend of Renfrew, diocese of Glasgow. Upon 18 September 1408 William received permission from the King of England to pass with six servants through his dominions, evidently to Orleans, where he was again Procurator of his nation in 1409. Father Glen-

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

donwyn succeeded his cousin, Simon de Mundaville, as Archdeacon of Glasgow in November 1409, retaining the church of Glencarn. Upon 2 January 1423 the Pope granted "William de Glendonwyne, of noble birth, Rector of Glencarn, Licentiate of Civil Law, M.A., B.C.L., Canon and Prebend of Glasgow, Aberdeen and Tours" a dispensation to hold the said church and his other benefices for life. In 1411-12 his friend, Bishop Henry Wardlaw, founded the University of St. Andrew's, staffed gratuitously by priests of the Church. Among them, as professors or lecturers, were (1422-5) William de Glendonwyne and his cousin, Robert de Moffat. Both graduated there as Licentiates in law—evidently *ad eundem gradum*—14 July 1425. In 1450 William was Rector of Crawford-John in Lanarkshire.

9. MATTHEW GLENDONWYN, son of [3] Sir Adam, was a Commissioner of the West March to treat with the English Commissioners, 12 July 1429. He appears to have held Scraisburgh, shire of Roxburgh, from his nephew [10] Sir Simon Glendonwyn, and to have died before 12 December 1465.

AUTHORITIES AND NOTES.

2. MATTHEW GLENDONWYN.

Birth:—Baronage (Douglas).

General:—Bishops of Scotland (Dowden) 316-8, 367; Rot. Scot. i, 877, ii 4, 81; Syllabus Foed. 551, 717; Cal. Papal Letters iv 222, Petitions i, 569 etc.; Lands in Galloway (MPKerlie) ii, 350 (Glandanblin i.e. Glandanwin); Cal. Docs. Scot. iv, 416, 519, 520, 664; Scottish Review xix, 300; Caledonia (Chalmers) vi, 621, 639, 657, 729; R.C.H. Mss. Stirling-Maxwell iii, 62; Reg. Mag. Sig. i (index), ii (index).

Note:—See Part I—Foundation.

GLENDONWYN

3. SIR ADAM GLENDONWYN.

Birth:—Baronage (Douglas).

Marriage:—Caledonia (Chalmers) v, 200.

Death:—Comp. Rot. Scot. ii, 182; Cal. Docs. Scot. iv, 729, 736; and text No. 7.

Issue:—Cal. Docs. Scot. iv, 736, 770; Cal. Papal. Petitions i, 614; R.C.H. Mss. Buccleuch i, 95; Baronage (Douglas).

General:—Langholm (Hyslop) 198, 261, 438; Baronage (Douglas); R.C.H. Mss. Lauderdale v, 611 (Glendencellbyne i.e. Glendenewyne), Southesk vii, 718, Strathmore xiv, 181; Rot. Scot. ii, 81, 99; Froissart (Johnes) ii, 361-72; Syll. Foed. ii, 517; Reg. Mag. Sig. i, 814.

4. SIR SIMON GLENDONWYN.

Birth:—Rot. Scot. ii, 4; Baronage (Douglas).

General:—Hist. Scotland (Buchanan); Froissart (Johnes) ii, 371-6. (Berners), 376-80.

Note:—Styled "Sir Simon Glendonwyn" by Froissart.

5. THOMAS GLENDONWYN.

Birth:—House of Glendining (P. Glendining).

General:—Ibid.

6. JOHN GLENDONWYN.

General:—Cal. Docs. Scot. iv, 512; R.C.H. Mss. Luttrell, 88.

7. SIR SIMON GLENDONWYN.

Birth:—Rot. Scot. ii, 182; Cal. Docs. Scot. iv, 729, 736.

Marriage:—Hist. Eng. (Wylie) ii, 382; Burke's Peerage (1914. Hamilton, D.); Baronage (Douglas).

Death:—Ibid; House of Glendining.

Issue:—Baronage (Douglas); Burke's Peerage "Grierson"; Exch. Rolls vi; Cal. Papal Reg. vii, 527.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

General:—Cal. Docs. Scot. iv, 512, 705, 707, 729, 736, 762, 768, 770; Rot. Scot ii, 156, 177, 180-2, 187-8; Syll. Foed. ii, 557, 561; Baronage (Douglas); Cal. Patent R. (1407), 360; Caledonia (Chalmers) v, 68N; R.C.H. Stirling-Maxwell iii, 62; Exch. Rolls iv, 130.

8. WILLIAM GLENDONWYN.

Birth:—Rot. Scot. ii, 188; Cal. Docs. Scot. iv, 770.

General:—Cal. Papal Petitions i, 595, 608, 614, Letters vii, 250; Scottish Hist. Socy. (Miscellany) ii, 73, 101; Early Records St. Andrew's Univ. 7-8; Caledonia (Chalmers) vi, 737N.

9. MATTHEW GLENDONWYN.

Birth:—Baronage (Douglas).

General:—Cal. Docs. Scot. iv, 405; Reg. Mag. Sig ii, 899.

Note:—Author, G. T. Clindening, Adelaide.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

PART III.



GLENDONWYN AND PARTON

III.

GLENDONWYN AND PARTON.

10. SIR SIMON GLENDONWYN OF GLENDONWYN AND PARTON, eldest son of [7] Sir Simon Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn, with his kinsmen William Douglas, 2nd Earl of Angus, and Sir Adam Hepborn of Hailes, accompanied his father to the battle of Piperdean, near Berwick, fought on 10 September 1436. There the Glendonwyns in a hand to hand fight with the English, engaged the Collingwoods, father and son. Young Simon Glendonwyn captured the elder Collingwood; but, seeing that his father had fallen prisoner to the younger, turned to his rescue and drew him to safety from the fierce mellay. The Scots won the day with 1500 prisoners. Early in 1437 Sir Simon Glendonwyn died from wounds received in this battle, and young Simon succeeded to the now wide inheritance of his House, holding—as vassal of his maternal uncle Archibald, 5th Earl of Douglas—the baronial lands of Glendonwyn and Bailiary of Eskdale; and—as vassal of his grandmother, the Princess Margaret, Duchess of Touraine—the barony of Parton in Galloway, where he was residing on 3 January 1437. He was knighted by his kinsman, King James II, who, “for his loyalty and service,” doubtless in connection with the fall and forfeiture of the Livingstones, granted him in 1450 a £20 land in the barony of Auld Roxburgh. Sir Simon was one of the magnates of Scotland guaranteeing the peace and truce with England in 1450, 1451, 1453, 1457, and 1460; and in 1451 witnessed three of the King’s charters in Edinburgh. He was present at the supper given by King James II to William, 8th Earl of Douglas, in Stirling Castle on the night of 18 February 1452. After supper the King beckoned his guest into a private apartment, wishing to question him, it is supposed upon his league with Alexander, 4th Earl of Crawford, a league which threatened the throne. The King demanded that Douglas should dissolve it. Douglas declared either

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

that he could not or would not do so, upon which the King rushed on him, exclaiming "Then if you will not, this shall!" and struck him with his dagger. Glendonwyn, Gray, Darnley, Boyd, Crichton, and Stewart, the King's companions, completed this necessary but dreadful assassination. Sir Simon was at Jedburgh on 12 February 1454-5, there witnessing an instrument of sasine from Lawrence, Lord Abernethy, to Andrew Ker of Altonburn. He was the guest of Robert, Lord Maxwell, at Caerlaverock Castle on 20 March 1456, probably in connection with the near nuptials of his son and heir with Maxwell's daughter. After the fall, forfeiture and ruin of his powerful kinsmen and overlords of the House of Douglas, Sir Simon Glendonwyn resigned the lands and barony of Parton into the hands of the King, who confirmed them to him at Edinburgh on 23 February 1458, and permitted him to retain (1459) the Bailiary of Eskdale. It was in his bailiary and no doubt by his authority that John Douglas, Lord of Balvany, youngest brother of the 8th Earl of Douglas, was apprehended in 1463 and brought to the scaffold. As lord of the barony of Scraisburyh Sir Simon Glendonwyn, upon 12 December 1465, enfeoffed his daughter, Margaret, and her husband, Robert Rutherford of Chatto, in the western half of the town of Scraisburyh and lands of Hunthill, shire of Roxburgh. In November 1469 Sir Simon was one of the Barons in Parliament at Edinburgh when the Boyds were condemned and forfeited. He was engaged in a dispute with his remote kinsman, William Douglas of Drumlanrig, in July 1476, before the Lords Auditors; but deceased, probably at Parton, in 1478. It was said by Sir Robert Douglas that Sir Simon Glendonwyn "made a great figure in Scotland and was highly esteemed by King James II. . . . He commanded a brave and warlike race of men well respected on the Borders," maintaining "a character of authority, which made him on many honourable occasions stand in the rank of the most potent Barons of the Kingdom." He was thrice married: namely before 3 January 1436-7---in terms of a post-nuptial dispensation of that date

GLENDONWYN AND PARTON

directed by Pope Eugene IV to the Bishop of Galloway—to his kinswoman, Agnes Helborn or Hepborn, probably sister to Sir Adam Hepborn of Hailes; then to another kinswoman, the lady Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of Alexander, 2nd Earl of Crawford; his third wife, Marjory Johnstone, survived him, and in 1479, after some opposition from his son and heir, enjoyed her tierce of his lands of Scraisburgh and Daldurane. Sir Simon had issue:—

- i. Simon, of Daldurane, his eldest son, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Stewart of the House of Castlemilk. In the closing hours of the great struggle with the House of Douglas young Simon Glendonwyn, like his father, took the national side, joined the King's army, and fell by the hand of Hugh Douglas, Earl of Ormond, at the battle of Arkinholm on the Esk, 1 May 1455. Ormond was, however, so desperately wounded that he suffered capture and shortly afterwards the death of a traitor.
- ii. JOHN [11].
- iii. Alexander, who in 1507 appears to have been in the French king's celebrated Scottish Guard, which invaded Italy and fought at the battle of Agnadel.
- iv. Archibald.
- v. Matthew, of Glenraith in Peebleshire, who on 4 July 1475 was one of a jury in a retour of service of the barony of Drummelzier. Upon 16 March 1490 the king granted him the lands of Quhittslaid and Glenkirk, in the shire of Peebles. Matthew died before 16 February 1494, by which time his relict and executrix, Margaret Glendonwyn, had married George Touris. Matthew apparently had issue:—Janet Glendonwyn, who succeeded to Quhittslaid and Glenkirk in 1493.
- vi. Margaret, who married before 12 December 1465 Robert Ratherford of Chatto.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

11. JOHN GLENDONWYN OF GLENDONWYN AND PARTON, eldest surviving son of [10] Sir Simon by Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, succeeded to Parton in 1478, holding also the baronial lands of Glendonwyn in Westerkirk; the castle and barony of Barntalloch with the church of Stapelgorton and a title in Langholm, parish of Stapelgorton; the baronies of Clifton and Scraisbury, shire of Roxburgh. Shortly after his father's death John engaged in a dispute with his step-mother, Marjory Johnstone, resisting her right of harvest from Scraisbury and Daldurane. He was ordered by the Lords to render her the dues claimed, 5 November 1479. Marjory was probably sister or near kin to Sir Adam Johnstone of that Ilk, who was privy to an "attack on and spoliation of the house of Glendinning in Eskdale, goods to the value of 100 merks being carried off." Upon 12 July 1492 and again, upon 23 October 1493, the Lords decreed that John Glendonwyn of that Ilk should inest Bartholomew, his son and heir, and the latter's wife, Margaret, daughter to John Gordon of Lochinvar, in the lands of Glencorse, Wodend, and Daldurane, according to the indenture between Lochinvar and himself. Concurrently the Abbot and Convent of Kelso claimed from him for the whole teinds, etc., of the church of Stapelgorton in Eskdale the sum of £8 for seven years past. This amount the Lords ordered him to pay forthwith, 22 October 1493. Though "oft-times callit" he consistently failed to appear before the Council in these actions relative to his estate in Eskdale, a district which, under the Master of Angus and his father, Earl Archibald, had reached such a pitch of lawlessness that land tenure, even life itself was there of little value. John seems to have retired to the security of Galloway, and was living at Parton in 1495; but process of law was evidently invoked against him, for on 10 April 1500 King James IV presented Mr. William Stewart to the rectory of Parton "be reason that the patroun thereof is at the horn"; in other words, an outlaw. John Glendonwyn was, however, back at Parton in 1503, and there on 14 July in that year granted a

GLENDONWYN AND PARTON

precept of sasine, as lord of the barony of Scraisburgh, to George Mader of lands in Langton, shire of Roxburgh. In 1507-8 he was "coronator" of Eskdale, his jurisdiction extending as far north as Dalgleish in Selkirkshire. He died in 1510, probably at Parton. About 1460 John married Agnes, daughter of Robert, 2nd Lord Maxwell, by his wife Janet, daughter of Sir John Forrester of Corstorphine. Chronologically she appears to have been the mother of:—

- i. Bartholomew, his eldest son, who married before 12 July 1492 Margaret, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar. At Stapelgorton on 24 September 1495 he witnessed the inestment of Alexander, Lord Home, as Bailie of the Regality of Eskdale; and in 1501 at Edinburgh a charter from William Inglis of Langlandhill to John Gordon of Lochinvar. In 1504, after the death of John Lindsay of Wauchope, he was appointed by King James IV his sheriff there to set out the third part of Lindsay's heritage for the widow's tierce. With his brother, Simon, he proceeded to execute this duty; but John Lindsay, the son, collected his vassals and slew both the Glendonwyns in the performance of their duties. For this atrocious crime Lindsay was forfeited by Act of Parliament and condemned to death, 4 February 1505. Bartholomew's widow married Patrick Sinclair of Spottes.
- ii. Simon, who fought for James III at the battle of Sauchieburn, 11 June 1488; for which he was pardoned by and taken under the protection of King James IV, 10 February 1489. As shewn before, Simon was slain in the King's service at Wauchope in Eskdale in 1504.

About 1480 John Glendonwyn was again married, this time to his close kinswoman Elizabeth, daughter of William, 2nd Lord Sinclair, by his wife Christian Leslie, daughter of George, 1st Earl of Rothes, and by her left issue:—

- iii. NINIAN [12].

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

iv. Adam, squire to Archibald, 6th Earl of Angus, who in 1544 was instructed by Sir George Douglas, brother of Angus, to see the English army safely past the "Peich-tis," a dangerous pass on the Border; but in May 1544 the English Warden complained to Sir George that Adam Glendoning and two of his friends—no doubt unable to resist their hereditary instincts and the chance of a little sport—had captured some of these Englishmen. Douglas replied in a conciliatory tone threatening Adam with calamity, but no doubt enjoying the good joke; and the courageous squire probably ransomed his prisoners. According to Sir Robert Douglas, Adam was the father of:—John Glendoning, styled "of Bishop-ton."

v. Janet, who married Gilbert Grierson of Kirkbride.

12. NINIAN GLENDONWYN OF GLENDONWYN AND PARTON, eldest surviving son of [11] John, with the consent of his father, received from the King a grant of the lands and barony of Scraisburgh with its dependencies of Maderspart and Gledstanis, shire of Roxburgh, 6 September 1510. Whereupon he granted a precept of sasine to George Gledstanis in the said land of Gledstanis, 7 October. Before 31 December 1510 Ninian had succeeded his father in the lands and barony of Parton. In 1511 he received sasine of Clostoun (probably Clifton) in Roxburghshire, and in 1512 the baronial lands of Glendonwyn in Dumfriesshire. A vast inheritance; but, almost from the hour of his succession, we shall see the gradual but sure decline, by actual grant or by wadset, of his wide and fertile acres. Upon 9 April 1511 he transferred Eyrnmunnach and The Twenty Shilling land, both in the barony of Parton, to William Cunningham, burgess of Dumfries; and upon 5 April 1516 Cogart, Barquhillandie, Glengunoch, and Bar, all in the barony of Parton, to James Hepburn, rector of Parton. It is evident, then, that Ninian had escaped the carnage of Flodden, where his father-in-law John, 4th Lord Maxwell,

GLENDONWYN AND PARTON

had fallen. In 1523 Andrew Rutherford held from him the western half of Scraisburgh and the lands of Hunthill in the barony of Scraisburgh. Upon 5 December 1528 the King confirmed to Ninian and his second wife, Janet Dunbar, upon her husband's resignation, the £10 land of Clifton and £8 land of Scraisburgh; and, upon 29 May 1530 Ninian granted a precept of sasine to John Rutherford of Hunthill of the lands of Scraisburgh and Hunthill, together with a charter of 8 merks of land in the western part of Scraisburgh. In 1531 Ninian's eldest son [13] John, by his first wife, Katherine Maxwell, came of age; and thereafter appears as consenting party to his father's charters. This son must be distinguished from his younger half-brother [13D] of the same Christian name. In April 1531 Ninian transferred Over and Nether Dowlarg and the Markland of the Chapel (which "Alexander Glendinwin holds") and the broad meadow of Bar, all in the parish of Parton, to Alexander Gordon in Schirmes and Mariot Levingstoun, his spouse. Upon 14 November 1531 process passed the Secret Seal for granting the 2 merks land of Little Arwy in Parton to William Ewart; and on 23 December 1531 the King confirmed to Ninian and his wife, Janet Dunbar, upon Ninian's resignation, Tralallane and its mill in the parish of Parton. In 1532 Ninian claimed an interest (which his descendants afterwards maintained) in the lands of Broomholm and Arkinholm (i.e. old Langholm): at the same time he claimed Quhitscheillis, Meggot, and Peggot. These lands were all in Eskdale, and had been granted by the King to Robert, 5th Lord Maxwell, brother of Ninian's first wife. Soon afterwards we find that Mr. James Hepburn, evidently he who was rector of Parton, had received a crown charter of Over Erby (Arwy), Cogart, Drumrash, Over Laggane, Corruch, and Croft-under-the-Wood, all in the barony of Parton, 6 November 1535. Upon 20 March 1536 Ninian sold to his kinsman and vassal, John Rutherford of Hunthill, the lands and barony of Scraisburgh, excepting the 10 merks land of Gledstanis, which he now sold to George Rutherford of Hundolee. Upon 1 June

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

1536 the King confirmed to Ninian and his second wife, Janet Dunbar, Drumrash and Tralallane, together with the patronage of the parish church of Parton. Here then is the true foundation of the House of Drumrash; for [13D] John Glendonning, son of Ninian and Janet, succeeded to these lands and founded a flourishing family. Again, upon 17 March 1537, process passed the Secret Seal for Ninian and his wife, Janet Dunbar, to have, on his resignation, the lands of Glengunoch, Fominoch, Argarrane, and Over Bordland, all in the barony of Parton. This was followed on 7 June 1537 by a charter from the King confirming to Ninian, "for his good services," and his wife, Janet Dunbar, 45s. 6d. land in Clifton, shire of Roxburgh. Ninian then sold to George Pringil £3 land in Clifton and to John Hoppringill 50s. land there, 4 May 1538. Finally it is recorded that in 1541—the year of Ninian's death—the "lord of Glendonwyn" held Riddalsteid in the lordship of Liddesdale. Ninian Glendonwyn was the last of his name to hold in its entirety the great patrimony of his House. About 1509 he married Katherine, daughter of John, 4th Lord Maxwell, by his wife Agnes, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, and by her had an only son:—

i. JOHN [13] of Parton.

Before 5 December 1528 Ninian married, secondly, Janet, daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum by his wife Catherine, daughter of Thomas Maclellan of Bomby, and by her had issue:—

ii. JOHN [13D] of Drumrash.

iii. Ninian, in Parton—almost certainly a son—who, with Thomas Maclellan, tutor of Bomby, and others, found caution on 19 December 1555 to underlie the laws for resetting, supplying, and intercommuning with M'Culloch of Ardwell and Finlay M'Culloch at the horn for the murder of Patrick More. Ninian held the lands of Bridenoch, Carnavel, and Kiltersan, parish of Carsphairn, which he sold to Alexander Gordon of Airds about 1565.

GLENDONWYN AND PARTON

AUTHORITIES AND NOTES.

10. SIR SIMON GLENDONWYN.

Birth:—Baronage (Douglas).

Marriages:—Cal. Papal Letters viii, 593; Burke's Peerage (1929), 642; Act. Dom. Conc. 40.

Death:—Exch. Rolls ix, 679.

Issue:—Act. Audit. 49, 149; Scottish Nation (Anderson); Baronage (Douglas); Scots Men-at-Arms (Leith) i, 178, 185; R.C.H. Mss. Hay, 11; Reg. Mag. Sig. ii, 1939; Act. Dom. Conc. 286, 311; Exch. Rolls x, 767; Scots Peerage vii, 370.

General:—House of Glendining (P. Glendining); Reg. Mag. Sig. ii, 420, 490-2, 675, 899, 1217; Rot. Scot. ii, 341, 352, 367, 383, 398; Pitscottie 352x; House of Douglas (Maxwell) i, 171-2; R.C.H. Mss. Roxburgh, 20; Exch. Rolls vi, 556; Acts Parl. Scot. ii, 93; Act. Audit. 49.

11. JOHN GLENDONWYN.

Birth:—Baronage (Douglas).

Marriages:—Scots Peerage vi, 476; vii, 571.

Death:—Comp. Reg. Mag. Sig. ii, 3503 and Exch. Rolls xiii, 661.

Issue:—Reg. Mag. Sig. ii, 2590; Scots Peerage v, 105. x, 117, R.C.H. Mss. Athole ii, 134; Caledonia (Chalmers) v, 92; Acts Parl. Scot. ii, 264-5; R.C.H. Mss. Douglas of Cavers vii, 729; Reg. Mag. Sig. ii, 3503; Hamilton Papers ii, 386; Baronage (Douglas); Burke's Peerage "Grierson."

General:—Baronage (Douglas); Exch. Rolls ix, 679; Act. Audit. 46; Scots Peerage i, 239; Act. Dom. Conc. 40, 242, 309-10; Reg. Privy Seal i, 98, 507; Reg. Mag. Sig. ii, 3297.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

Note:—Coronator (Crownor) was an officer of a district charged with maintaining the rights of the private property of the Crown.

12. NINIAN GLENDONWYN.

Birth:—Reg. Mag. Sig. ii, 3503.

Marriages: Scots Peerage vi, 479; Reg. Mag. Sig. iii, 715; Baronage (Douglas).

Death:—Comp. "45 years" Exch. Rolls xxi, 528.

Issue:—Scots Peerage vi, 479; Exch. Rolls xviii, 591; Galloway (Mackenzie) i, 479N; Lands in Galloway (M'Kerlie) iii, 313, iv, 230.

General:—Baronage (Douglas); Reg. Mag. Sig. ii. 3503, 3564. iii, 71, 715, 1021, 1102, 1199, 1522, 1589, 1655, 1657, 1670. viii, 468; Exch. Rolls xiii, 661-3; xv, 608; xviii, 699; Scots Peerage vii, 375; Acc. Ld. High Treas. v, 397; vi, 319; vi, 292; Reg. Sec. Sig. ii, 1059, 2228.

Note:—Author, G. T. Clindening, Adelaide.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

PART IV.



PARTON

IV.

PARTON.

13. JOHN GLENDONWYN (GLENDONING) OF PARTON, son and heir of [12] Ninian Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn and Parton by his first wife, Katherine Maxwell, was born about 1510; and married shortly before 6 September 1531 Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar by his wife Marion, daughter and co-heiress (with her sister Janet, wife of Edward Maxwell of Hillis) of John Carsane of the Glen. Upon 3 December 1531 John Glendonwyn and his wife, on his father's resignation, received a Crown grant of Glenfute, Ardmanoch and Fauldbey in the barony of Parton, together with Daldurane and Glencrosh in the parish of Westerkirk, Eskdale. During his father's lifetime John was styled "of Belholm" or Bilholm, one of the baronial lands of Glendonwyn; and in 1532 claimed as part of his heritage Harperwhat and Applewhat, part of Stapelgorton and the two Cruzentouns in Dumfriesshire, lands which the King had arbitrarily bestowed on John's maternal uncle Robert, 5th Lord Maxwell. Other than Glencrosh and Daldurane John did not gain title to his paternal lands in Eskdale; but in 1544-5 obtained the Crown's recognition of his right to part of Parton barony, namely the farms of Hawknest, Cogarth, Nether Bordland, Corruch, Barquhillandie, Over and Nether Laggane, Bar, Clony, Arwy, and the Twenty Shilling land. Though residing at Parton his title appears to have been incomplete, and in 1546 his ward, non-entry and marriage dues—compounded at £266 13s. 4d.—were conceded to James Hamilton of Stanhouse. It is practically certain that he had chosen, no doubt as a Catholic most reluctantly, to espouse the English or Reformation party favoured by his uncle, Lord Maxwell; the Glendonwyns having been sworn to the service of England soon after the dreadful slaughter of Scottish manhood at Pinkie. In this they and other clans of the Border

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

had but little choice, as Dumfriesshire and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright had passed completely under English rule. Dying in 1560 John left issue:—

- i. ALEXANDER [14].
- ii. William, probably a natural son, for he is not mentioned in the entail of 1595. He was not the progenitor of the Mochrum line, but seems to have represented his brother in Eskdale as Laird, so styled and residing at Cruikis (Crooks) in Westerkirk. William was declared a fugitive from the Court of Justice held at Hawick on 26 August 1605.
- iii. Simon, a natural son or deceased without legitimate issue before the entail of 1595. He was living at Laggane in Parton in 1580; and in 1593 his life was threatened by Matthew Herries in Lochruttongait. According to Sir Robert Douglas Simon was father of: George Glendoning styled "of Laggane," who, however was not the progenitor of the Laggane line.

14. ALEXANDER GLENDONING OF PARTON, son and heir of [13] John by his wife Elizabeth Gordon, succeeded on 16 April 1562 to Templashiels, Castleweary and Amylton in Roxburghshire; and on 20 October 1562 had sasine of the major portion of the barony of Parton, namely the farms of Glengunoch, Fominoch, Hawknest, Cogarth, Over and Nether Laggane, Corruch, Barquhillandie, Over and Nether Bordland, Bar, Clony, Arweys, Twenty Shilling land, and the mill of Parton. By birth a Catholic, Alexander Glendoning was naturally opposed to the extreme principles of the Reformation; and, with his clan, accompanied his kinsmen, the Lords Maxwell and Herries and Gordon of Lochinvar, and others of the old aristocracy in their attempt to aid the Queen of Scots after her escape from Lochleven. Mustering an army of 6,000 men they faced the Regent of Scotland on Langside field, 13 May 1568, but met with over-

PARTON

whelming defeat: Queen Mary taking refuge in England never to return. Thereafter the Regent made an expedition to the Borders, occupying Dumfries in September 1569. The Glendonwyns were brought to submission and pledged to his service, 22 October 1569. In 1576 Alexander Glendoning obtained sasine of Glenfute, Ardmanoch and Fauldbey in the barony of Parton; and at Carstairs on 15 April 1585 witnessed a bond for William Maxwell of Carnsalloch "that he and his men should obey the King, his lieutenant and warden (Johnstone) in the pursuit of Lord Maxwell and his adherents." Maxwell had by force secured to his kinsman of Newlaw the office of Provost of Dumfries and in other ways defied his majesty, who promptly proclaimed him an outlaw. Civil war ensued, and a bloody feud of long duration between the Maxwells and the Johnstones, in which the Glendonwyns were long involved on the Maxwell side. Thus Alexander Glendoning and his clan joined the insurrectionary army of 2,000 Border warriors which seized war-worn Stirling on 2 November 1585, and he and several stout Eskdale chieftains of Glendonwyn—namely his son, the Crowner John; Adam Glendoning in Watcarrick; Peter and Jock in Middlegill; Bartill and Simon in Carruther's Park; Matthew, James and John in Castlehill; and Archibald in Westerkirk, who gave his good grey mare to speed Lord Maxwell's flight in 1584—were named in that Act of Indemnity soon afterwards passed in favour of the noble lord and his adherents for all illegal acts done by them since 1569. Alexander did not succeed to all his grandfather's lands in Eskdale, but between 1585 and 1590 and before 1605 he obtained a large number of them, namely, Glendonwyn, Curtcleuch, Glencrosh, Glenshinnell, Megdale, Parkdale, Ifgill, Wodend, Westerker, Daldurane, Cainnotsheils, Broomholm, Crunzentoun, Felholm, Ardkyne, and Langholm; lands which had been in the hands of the Crown mainly since 1541. Shortly before 3 December 1564 Alexander married Alison, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Troquhain. She died before 12 May 1569, on which date he

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

signed a contract to espouse Agnes, daughter of Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran, the parties to procure a papal dispensation as they were within the forbidden degrees of kin. The betrothed lady died before the marriage ceremony, and litigation arose from the contract, an echo of which is found in the records of 1590, when caution in 500 merks was then given by Alexander Gordon of Barskeoch that the late Agnes Maxwell's brother, Alexander Maxwell of Crokefurd, would refrain from harming Alexander Glendoning styled "of that Ilk." The feud existing between Lord Maxwell and the Johnstones kept the Border clans in a constant state of unrest and insubordination, and on 10 January 1590 the King was constrained to issue an order to Alexander Glendoning of Parton and other landlords of the disturbed districts to find caution for the conduct of their vassals. Subsequently by the Act of 1590 Parton was ordered to appear before the King and Council on 26 September current and produce evidence of his title to the lands and barony of Barntalloch, near Langholm in the parish of Stapelgorton, Eskdale. For at least two hundred years the Chiefs of his race had held the Castle of Barntalloch as hereditary Bailies and Coronators of Eskdale, latest of whom was his eldest son, John Glendoning, Coronator in 1585. Alexander lived in the old baronial mansion of Parton. Beside it on the Chapel Brae, a picturesque elevation, stood the ancient church or chapel of the barony, erected before 1296. Probably sharing the pathetic fate of so many other Catholic places of worship at the Reformation, it was in 1592 replaced by a new church—on the eastern side of Loch Dee—72 feet long by 14 feet wide: another account says 65 feet by 14 feet 6 inches. The old mansion was abandoned in 1785, and a large new residence then erected near the church of 1592. In 1594 the [14k.] Reverend Robert Glendoning, second son of [131D] Drumrash, was admitted Rector of Parton, and occupied for eight years the new church, which was superseded by the erection of the present parish church in 1834. During Robert's incumbency a curiously carved oaken pulpit was installed in the

PARTON

church. It bears the date 1598, and is now possessed by the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh. In or about 1584 Alexander Glendoning of Parton married his second wife Nicola, sister of Richard and daughter of Robert Herries of Mabie. Born about 1560-5 she was many years his junior in age. As was usual in Scotland he seems to have been involved in some dispute with her kinsfolk: Matthew Herries in Lochruttongait being compelled by the Privy Council in 1593 to give bond for 1,000 merks not to harm him or Simon Glendoning his brother. Despite his association and close kinship with the potent and turbulent House of Maxwell, Parton had long rendered faithful service to the Scottish Crown. This the King duly recognised when on 26 July 1595 he bestowed in strict order of entail the lands and barony of Parton (i) upon Alexander's then only surviving son [15] Robert and his male issue, (ii) upon Alexander's future male issue, (iii) upon [13D] John Glendoning of Drumrash and his male issue, and (iv) upon the nearest male heir of the said John bearing the surname and arms of Glendoning. The feud between the Maxwells and Johnstones still persisted, and on 19 January 1607 James Johnstone of Westraw proceeded against Alexander Glendoning of Parton, [15] Robert Glendoning younger of Parton, [14L] William, [14M] James and George, sons of [13D] John Glendoning of Drumrash known as "the Parson on Parton," for threatening his life and molesting the tenants upon his lands of Drifsdale. Parton and his son were compelled by the Privy Council to execute a bond of caution for £1,000, and their three kinsmen were bound in the sum of £500 to keep the peace towards Westraw. Again, upon 18 February 1607, James Chalmers of Gaitgirth took action against Parton and his son; [15D] John Glendoning of Drumrash and his three brothers Alexander, Robert, and William Glendoning; [14L] William, [14M] James and George, sons of the late [13D] John Glendoning of Drumrash; and Simon Glendoning, servitor to Drumrash, alleging that they, their tenants and servants, by their direction, daily molest and menace his

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

tenants and servants on the lands of Park and Clonlie, so that they live in fear of their lives. Furthermore that Parton and his kinsmen continually wear prohibited weapons, namely hagbuts and pistolets. The Glendonings were ordered to find caution for the safety of Chalmers and his men, Parton in the sum of 1,000 merks. Upon 4 November 1614 he and his younger son [21] William Glendining witnessed at Parton a charter executed by his elder surviving son and heir [15] Robert, conveying the farm of Carkinnay in Parton to [14L] William, son of the late [13D] John Glendoning of Drumrash. Alexander died early in 1616, probably at Parton. By his first wife, Alison Gordon, he was the father of:—

- i. John, Coronator (Crownor) of Eskdale in 1585, who witnessed at Kenmure Castle on 14 September 1590 a bond for his kinsman, Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar. In 1593-4 young Parton married Marion, daughter of Thomas Maclellan of Bomby. She was the widow of Thomas Maclellan of Nunton, who died on 26 January 1593. Young Parton died without male issue before 26 July 1595.

By his second wife, Nicola Herries, Alexander had issue:—

- ii. ROBERT [15] of Parton.
- iii. Simon, who died young.
- iv. WILLIAM [21] at Castle.

15. ROBERT GLENDONING OF PARTON, elder surviving son and heir of [14] Alexander, was born about 1585; and by contract dated 14 January 1605 married his near kinswoman Margaret Maxwell, daughter of the late William, 5th Lord Herries, by his wife Katherine Ker, sister of Mark, 1st Earl of Lothian. By this contract Margaret's brother John, Lord Herries, became bound to pay 9,000 merks as her dowry, and Alexander Glendoning promised to inest his son and her in the lands of Curteleuch, Megdale,

PARTON

Parkdale, Westerker, Broomholm, Daldurane, Ardkyne and Langholm in Eskdale. Alexander generously honoured his part of the contract on 13 July 1605 by granting to Robert and his wife the lands of Glendoning, Curtcleuch, Glencrosh, Glenshinnell, Megdale, Ifgill, Parkdale, Wodend, Westerker, Daldurane, Cainnotscheillis, Broomholm, Crunzentoun, Felholm, and Ardkyne; but not *Langholm*, a title which [21] William, his younger son, afterwards occupied. It would seem that Lord Herries failed in his promise to dower his sister, as on 8 December 1608 Robert Glendoning, fiar of Parton, took action against him "for lying since 15 July last at the horn for not exhibiting before the Council for registration the contract mentioned in the letter of horn-ing." The Lords ordered that Herries be apprehended. Some three years before, young Parton had given a bond of 3,000 merks for William Maxwell, brother of Herries, that he desist from all interference with the lands and fortalices of Newbie until the Crown decide to whom they belong, 23 April 1605. When Robert came of age in January 1606 he was retoured heir male of his late half-brother, John, who had died before 26 July 1595, on which date the King had bestowed on Robert—then in his infancy—the lands and barony of Parton. Upon 3 October 1607 Robert conveyed the farm of Nether Laggane to [14L.] William, son of [13D.] the late John Glendoning of Drumrash. In January 1610 he was put to the horn for debt on the complaint of Nicol Forsyth, burgess of Edinburgh, letters of caption being issued, 9 August 1610, as defendant had not even then paid complainer his debt of 200 merks and £40 expenses. Upon 4 November 1614, at Parton, in the presence of his father and of his brother [21] William, Robert transferred the farm of Carkinnay to [14L.] William, son of the late [13D.] John Glendoning of Drumrash; and, by agreement executed at the mansion of Parton upon 13 December 1614, sold to James Johnstone of Westraw *all* those lands in Eskdale which he had received from his father at the time of his marriage in 1605. In 1615 Robert conveyed to his vassal,

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

William Maxwell, the farm of Barquhillandie, and in January 1616 resigned Barheid and Felend, otherwise Kilcrewchie, to [15D] John Glendoning of Drumrash. Soon afterwards these kinsmen quarrelled, challenges passed, and the Privy Council summoned them to appear and explain. Parton ignored the summons, and the indignant Lords ordered his denunciation as a rebel, 11 June 1616. In 1621 Robert Glendoning—probably Parton himself—was allotted portion of O'Carroll's territory in the Plantation of Longford, Ireland; but contracted with Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar to take over his allotment. Lochinvar died before 5 June 1628, and the King then granted Glendoning's title—among others—in these Longford lands to Sir John Seton of Barns, the whole manor, situated near the town of Killeen, to be called Moneylagan or Ballyleghan. Nevertheless some interest must have been retained in Longford, for in 1719 an important and influential family of bankers and merchants of the name (Clendining) was there resident. At the epoch of the Civil War Robert Glendoning appears on the King's side in garrison at Kenmure Castle, the seat of his kinsman Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, Viscount Kenmure. When the castle capitulated upon 22 December 1650 to English parliamentary troops Robert was permitted to return to his home, and he appears to have been living there as "elder of Parton," in 1663; but died before 1668. By his wife Margaret Maxwell—who died before 24 August 1615—he had three children:—

- i. JOHN [16].
- ii. James, who in 1642 held from his father the farm of Lower Ardmanoch in Parton.
- iii. A daughter who married Adam Elliot of Mickledale.

16. JOHN GLENDONING OF PARTON, elder son and heir of [15] Robert, in his infancy received from his father a grant of the lands and barony of Parton, 24 August 1615. In 1629 John married Isobel Seton, natural daughter

PARTON

of George, 3rd Earl of Winton, and upon 18 September 1634 was commissioned a Justice of the Peace in and for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. In 1634 he sold the farm of Over Ardmanoch to John McGill, and before 31 July 1637 resigned Nether Arvie and Nether Dullarg to William Martin. In September 1637 Parton, a Roman Catholic, joined with his Protestant kinsmen [15K] Robert Glendoning of Billies, [14L] William Glendoning of Laggane, and [15M] George Glendoning in Mochrum in a petition from the Presbytery of Kirkcudbright against the Service Book or Liturgy which had been imposed upon the Scottish people in 1636. The great Civil War of 1644-6 saw him on the Royalist side, while his near kinsman [21] at Castle served the cause of the Covenant. When the campaign opened John Glendoning, his cousin Lord Herries, his brother-in-law George, Lord Seton, and a few other cavaliers joined the Marquis of Montrose in a desperate attempt to regain Scotland for their lord, King Charles I. Upon 14 April 1644 they tore down the blue banner of the Covenant at Dumfries and raised the royal standard. Denounced as a traitor in open rebellion against God and professed enemy to religion, Glendoning was proscribed on 29 May, and all his goods and gear were siezed and sold by Robert Gordon, Commissary of Dumfries, 29 October 1644, while friends came to the rescue of Lady Parton and her children. Meanwhile Montrose and his cavaliers pressed on to victory at Tippermuir and Aberdeen, and won the fields of Inverlochy, Auldearn, Alford, and Kilsyth, only to meet with sudden and utter defeat at the hands of David Leslie and Leven's veteran cavalry on Philiphaugh in 1645. Montrose and Glendoning fled to foreign parts, but both were home again in 1650. Captured by David Leslie, the brave and faithful marquis closed his restless life upon the scaffold, while John Glendoning and his aged father joined the garrison of Kenmure Castle in Galloway, still proudly flaunting the King's banner. Besieged by English parliamentary troops, the castle capitulated in December 1650, its defenders being permitted lib-

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

erty to repair to their own homes without any disturbance to their persons and estates; and on 30 March 1652 John Glendoning of Parton, weary of the long years of rapine and slaughter, and longing for peace in Britain's fair isle, assented as a heritor of the Stewartry to the proposed Union of Scotland and England as one Commonwealth without King or House of Lords. John outlived his father, and still possessed Parton in 1668, but died before 1677. His widow was living there in 1684 with her two surviving sons, James and Robert, when all three were denounced by the fanatical curate of Parton for their staunch adherence to the Church of Rome. By his wife John was the father of four sons:—

- i. George, who married in 1655 Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of [15KA] William Glendoning of Gels-ton; but died without issue before 1657.
- ii. JAMES [17].
- iii. WILLIAM [18].
- iv. ROBERT [19].

17. JAMES GLENDONING OF PARTON, eldest surviving son and heir of [16] John, was concerned with his brother [18] William in a dispute with [16M] James Glendoning in Barend, who haled them before the Privy Council in 1662 on a charge of threatening his life and wounding the servants on his lands of Mochrum in Parton. The charge was not sustained, and pursuer was ordered to recompense his kinsmen in the sum of £100. Upon 22 June 1665 young Parton was appointed a Commissioner of Excise for the Stewartry of Kirkeudbright; but on 3 March 1667-8 was declared a fugitive from justice for the slaughter of John Gordon of Hairland. James seems to have been an exile for many years, his brother [18] William administering the estate. Denounced as a Papist and recusant on his return to Parton in 1684, he again disappears in 1686, his brother [19] Robert assuming control of the estate. Three years later James reappears on Scottish soil, a Jacobite under orders

PARTON

from King William's Government to disarm. Then for the last time he passes from our view, and we learn no more until his death in 1698. His mysterious movements suggest the Jacobite agent or Catholic reactionary. One might suppose that his life inspired the Stevensonian portrayal of that sinister envoy of the exiled Court, James Durie, Master of Balastrae.

18. WILLIAM GLENDONING OF PARTON, so styled during the exile of his elder brother, was the second surviving son of [16] John. In December 1667 William had sasine of Over Dullarg and Over Arvie in Parton, and of Bridenoch in the parish of Carsphairn. On 2 May 1677 he, then styled "of Parton," was appointed a Commissioner of Excise for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; but in 1683, still styled "of Parton," William was indicted before the Privy Council and evidently imprisoned for harbouring John Crichton, a declared traitor. As nothing was proved against him, and, as his father and family "had suffered much for the King," he was released in 1684; but did not long survive, dying coincidently with the return of his brother, James, to Parton.

19. ROBERT GLENDONING OF PARTON, last surviving son of [16] John, was with his wife, Agnes Herries of the Mable family, denounced as a Papist by the curate of Parton in 1684. Upon 6 August 1686 Robert was styled "of Parton" as cautioner for proof of testament of Helen Glendining, guidwife of Parton, who must have been the wife of one of his brothers, but in July 1689 he and his elder surviving brother, James Glendinin of Parton, were ordered by the Privy Council to be disarmed with the exception of their wearing swords, the Commissioner, McGuffock of Rusco, being directed to take security from the Jacobite brothers that they live peaceably under King William's government. Evidently conforming as directed, Robert was, on 24 February 1698, retoured heir of entail and provision to his said

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

brother; and, six days later, received a Crown charter of the lands and barony of Parton. "A man of great benevolence, integrity and honour, living a life of retirement mostly at Parton," Robert died there in 1720, having had by his wife five children: George, James, John, Isabel, who all died young, and [20] AGNES, who succeeded to Parton.

20. AGNES GLENDONING OF PARTON, only surviving child of [19] Robert, was designed heiress of Parton in 1716 and had principal sasine thereof in 1737. She married before 23 October 1716 James Murray of Conheath, who assumed the surname and arms of GLENDONING OF PARTON. He died shortly before 17 September 1737, having had issue by his wife two daughters, Henrietta and Elizabeth (both of whom died young), and a son: ROBERT GLENDONING OF PARTON, who married Mary, only daughter and heiress of Robert Neilson of Barncalzie, and died in 1766. Of his nine children (Robert, James, Simon, William, Charles, Agnes, Mary, Elizabeth, and Margaret) apparently only one survived childhood: WILLIAM GLENDONING OF PARTON, who married Agnes, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Crogo. Dying in 1809 William left issue: (i) Mary Lucy Elizabeth, who married in 1801 Sir James Gordon of Letterfourie, Baronet, and died in 1845 leaving issue. (ii) Xaveria, who occupied Parton in 1845 and died unmarried. (iii) Ismene Magdalene, who married in 1808 William Scott of Whimpson, and had issue. Scott purchased from his father-in-law the estate of Parton with the patronage of its church for £60,500.

AUTHORITIES AND NOTES.

13. JOHN GLENDONWYN.

Birth.—Acc. Ld. High Treas. v, 327; Reg. Mag. Sig. iii, 1095.

Marriage.—Ibid; Lands in Galloway (M'Kerlie) iv, 239.

Death:—Burorage (Douglas); Exch. Rolls xiv, 498.

PARTON

Issue:—Lands in Galloway (M'Kerlie) iv, 230; Baronage (Douglas); Reg. Privy Council vii, 725. v, 594; Reg. Mag. Sig. v, 135, vi, 325.

General:—As above; Reg. Mag. Sig. iii, 1021, 1095, 1199, 1657, 1655. viii, 468; Exch. Rolls xviii (Index); Acc. Ld. High Treas. viii, 206; Cal. Scottish Papers i, 191; Dumfries and Galloway (Maxwell) 177-9.

Note:—John must be distinguished from his half-brother and namesake [13D] John Glendoning of Drumrash, who also married a lady named Elizabeth Gordon.

14. ALEXANDER GLENDONING.

Birth:—Baronage (Douglas); Lands in Galloway (M'Kerlie iv, 230; Scots Peerage vi, 479.

Marriages:—Baronage (Douglas); Reg. Mag. Sig. iv, 1570. vii, 1423.

Death:—Comp. Reg. Mag. Sig. vii, 1369 and 1423.

Issue:—Baronage (Douglas); Acts Parl. Scot. iii, 393; Reg. Privy Council iv, 808; Scots Peerage (Balfour Paul) v, 261, 264; Reg. Mag. Sig. vi, 325. vii, 1729; Inq. Return. Abbrev. ii, 222.

General:—Baronage (Douglas); Exch. Rolls xix, 498. xx, 507. xxi, 528. xxii, 440; Reg. Mag. Sig. iv, 1570. vi, 325; vii, 1423, 1729; Scots Peerage vi, 479; Reg. Privy Council ii, 42. iii, 76. iv, 782, 786, 563, 790, 799. v, 594. xiv, 458. 2S viii, 280-1; Acts Parl. Scots iii, 466, 393; Stat. Acct. (Dumfries) 264, 420; Caledonia (Chalmers) v, 200; Langholm (Hyslop) 249, 321-2; House of Glendining (P. Glendining).

Note:—There is no truth in the statement of Douglas that Alexander's youngest son [21] William "died young." Douglas, perplexed by the entail of 26 July 1595 (Reg. Mag. Sig. vi, 325), wherein [15] Robert appears as

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

only son of Alexander, assumed that William had been born and had died before that date. It is clear that he was born after 1595 (Reg. Mag. Sig. vii, 1729) and almost certainly in 1605-6, for his father, after promising (Baronage) Langholm to his son [15] Robert on 14 January 1605, withdrew and reserved this title on 13 July 1605 (Reg. Mag. Sig. vii, 1423). Alexander could have had no reason for depriving Robert of part of his inheritance other than the birth or expected birth of an infant at this time. William Glendinning afterwards occupied Langholm.

15. ROBERT GLENDONING.

Birth:—Reg. Mag. Sig. vi, 325. vii, 1423.

Marriage:—Baronage (Douglas); Scots Peerage (Balfour Paul) iv, 415. ix, 105; Reg. Mag. Sig. vii, 1423.

Death:—Comp. Reg. of Deeds iii (1663) and Scottish Hist. Socy. No. 48, i, 258.

Issue:—Reg. Mag. Sig. viii, 1675; Lands in Galloway (M'Kerlie) v, 43; Burke's Landed Gentry (1906).

General:—As above; Baronage (Douglas); Reg. Privy Council vii, 596. viii, 204. ix, 44. x, 525, 533, 552. xii, 420; Reg. Mag. Sig. vii, 1369, 1729, 1419. viii, 1675; Cal. Patent R. (Ireland) 151, 355, 368-9; Inq. Return. Abbrev. ii, 222; Galloway (Mackenzie) ii, 20 App.

16. JOHN GLENDONING.

Birth:—Reg. Mag. Sig. viii, 1675,

Marriage:—Ibid; Baronage (Douglas).

Death:—Comp. Scottish Hist. Socy. No. 48, i, 258, and Reg. Privy Council 3s. v, 160.

Issue:—Reg. Mag. Sig. (1656) c. 479; Reg. Privy Council 3s. i, 248-9; Inq. Return. Abbrev. ii, 7947.

PARTON

General:—Baronage (Douglas); Reg. Privy Council 2s. v, 381. vi, 715; Baronage (Douglas); Reg. Mag. Sig. ix, 263, 764; Galloway (Mackenzie) ii, App. 20; Scottish Hist. Socy. No. 40; Reg. Privy Council 3s. v, 160. ix, 574.

17. JAMES GLENDONING.

Birth:—Reg. Privy Council 3s. i, 248-9.

Death:—Inq. Retorn. Abbrev. ii, 7947.

General:—Reg. Privy Council 3s. ii, 58. ix, 574. xiii, 539; Scottish Hist. Socy. No. 48.

18. WILLIAM GLENDONING.

Birth:—Reg. Privy Council 3s. i, 248.

General: Ibid; Reg. Sasines xviii, 260; Reg. Privy Council 3s. v, 160. viii, 606. ix, 555.

19. ROBERT GLENDONING.

Birth:—Orig. Reg. Mag. Sig. lxxiv, 195.

Marriage:—Baronage (Douglas); Reg. Privy Council 3s. ix, 574.

Death:—Baronage (Douglas).

Issue:—Lands in Galloway (M'Kerlie) v, 37.

General:—As above; Comm. of Kirkcudbright 6 Aug. 1686; Inq. Retorn. Abb. ii, 7947.

20. AGNES GLENDONING.

Birth, marriage, descendants, etc:—Lands in Galloway (M'Kerlie) v, 37-8; Baronage (Douglas); Seats and Arms (Burke); Raiderland (Crockett) 312-4; Caledonia (Chalmers) v, 318N.

1890

Received of the Treasurer of the
 Board of Education the sum of
 \$100.00 for the year 1890

This receipt is valid for the year 1890

Witness my hand and seal this 1st day of

January 1890

Signed and sealed in presence of
 the Board of Education

Attest: Secretary

This receipt is valid for the year 1890

Signed and sealed in presence of
 the Board of Education

Attest: Secretary

This receipt is valid for the year 1890

Signed and sealed in presence of
 the Board of Education

Attest: Secretary

This receipt is valid for the year 1890

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 the Board of Education

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 Signed and sealed in presence of
 the Board of Education

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

- Notes:—i. The ancient barony of Parton comprehended the following lands: Ardmanoch, Arwy (Ervie), Bar, Bar-end, Barfell, Barhead and Felend (otherwise Kilcrewchie), Barquhillandie, Burnside, Carkinnay, Cogarth, Corruch, Croft under the Wood, Over and Nether Dullarg, Drumrash, Fallbae, Fominoch, Glenlair or Tralallane, Glenfute, Glengunoch, Hawknest and Clony, Hoddum Croft, Over and Nether Laggane, Markland of the Chapel, Mochrum, Over and Nether Borderland and Nether Fell, the Twenty Shilling land, and Mill of Parton. Total £40 rental value, old extent.
- ii. Arms of Parton: Quarterly argent and sable a cross parted per cross indented and counterchanged. Crest: a maunch suspended from the point of a sword in pale proper. Motto: Have faith in Christ.
- iii. Author, G. T. Clindening, Adelaide.
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THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

PART V.



CASTLE AND QUARTERLAND

CASTLE AND QUARTERLAND.

21. WILLIAM GLENDINING (GLENDINEN) AT CASTLE, youngest son of [14] Alexander Glendoning of Parton, was born not long before 1614; and, according to immemorial belief, bred to the profession of arms, probably directly under the notice of Sir Alexander Leslie of Balgonie, Field-marshal of the Swedish armies, afterwards Earl of Leven. The Covenant proclaimed, hundreds of his officers, veterans of the Elbe, the Oder, the Weser, and the Rhine, followed the celebrated Marshal home to offer their swords and experience for the defence of Scotland. It was said by Gordon of Ruthven that in the Swedish continental service "there were found more commanders of Scots gentlemen than all other nations besides. This did well appear in the beginning of the Covenant, when there came home so many commanders, all gentlemen, out of foreign countrayes as would have seemed to command ane armie of fyftie thousand and furnish them with all sorts of officers, from a generall doune to a sergeant or corporall." These, then, were the veteran soldiers who formed the backbone of nearly every regiment beneath the Covenanting flag. Soon afterwards, in the great Civil War of 1644-6, William Glendining, among other experienced officers, held a commission as Cornet of a squadron in Marshal Leslie's own Regiment of Leven. This formidable and famous body of over five hundred horse took part in 1644 in the skirmish at Corebridge, the siege of York, the desperate battle of Marston Moor, and the storming of Newcastle; contributed under Sir David Leslie to the crushing defeat of Montrose at Philiphaugh in 1645; and engaged in the prolonged but successful siege of Newark in 1645-6. Thereafter the Scots army, crowned by the tragic glory of those stormy and fratricidal fields, mustered and slowly dispersed. Despite vigorous protests by the Scots Commissioners to England, the Earl of Lothian, Sir John Cheisley, and

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

[15KA] William Glendoning of Gelston, the satanic sentence of death pronounced upon King Charles I was carried into effect at Whitehall in 1649. Scotland thereupon proclaimed Charles II as King. Lord Leven and his regiment, sworn never again to draw the sword against his sacred majesty, volunteered for the defence of Scotland, sharing in Sir David Leslie's dreadful and unmerited defeat at Dunbar in 1650. Sadly shaken, but still a formidable host, the royal army, with Leslie in actual command, then invaded England, but was brought to battle at Worcester and almost annihilated by Cromwell in 1651. William Glendining and his fellow-officer, John Cranston, were free to turn homewards; but Cromwell's proclamation of slavery or death for all survivors of the royal host inevitably forced them to seek seclusion from his vengeance till the Restoration. No more secure place existed than Scottish Eskdale, a veritable nest of refugees and "broken" men. Here, in the home of his race, was sanctuary for Glendining and his friend, who lived at Castle for many years. Here, too, William's father possessed hereditary rights of ancient standing and claimed a heritable title, never alienated, in the land and barony of Barntalloch, parish of Stapelgorton. Upon this land, beside the ancient church of Stapelgorton, on an eminence above the Esk near old Langholm, stood then—though much reduced by the hand of time and English depredation—the Castle of Barntalloch. Seat of justice for the district, this strong and massive Castle, oldest feudal fortress in Eskdale, was held for the House of Douglas by [3] Sir Adam Glendonwyn in 1380 and long occupied by his descendants as hereditary Bailies and Coronators of Eskdale, latest of whom was William's eldest half-brother, John Glendoning, Coronator in 1585. In 1605 William's father owned a title in Langholm in this parish of Stapelgorton. Langholm then consisted only of the Castle and several houses on the Castle land. Not until 1621 was the town of Langholm founded—on the opposite bank of the Esk—and the first house erected there in 1628. It is evident then that Parton's title in Langholm was situated in

CASTLE AND QUARTERLAND.

the Castle land, not in the town. These castle lands, last remaining title or titles in Eskdale of the House of Parton, were not sold by William's father nor by William's brother [15] Robert Glendoning of Parton, and in course of time naturally fell to his control as only living cadet of the House of Parton born after the entail of 1595 and not provided with a heritage in the barony of Parton. As occupant thereof he was styled WILLIAM GLENDINING AT CASTLE. In the estimation of his Chief in distant Galloway William must have seemed well qualified, by his martial training and by the long ancestral association of his House with the district, to occupy and manage this estate in Eskdale, situated, as it was, so far from Parton and in a locality then considered the most lawless in Britain. After the Restoration William resumed his military career, holding a commission as Cornet of a squadron in the local militia troop of horse, raised among the gentlemen of the shire by Lord Drumlanrig, to maintain the King's authority and the Episcopal religion as by law established. Soon after its formation this loyalist troop, known as Drumlanrig's Horse, was in 1667 absorbed in the strong cavalry regiment of Sir William Drummond, General in command of Scotland; but by the King's command the Scottish army was shortly afterwards disbanded. The baptismal register of Stapelgorton church begins only in 1668, but shows that William Glendining at Castle was the father of at least four sons:—

- i. Andrew, baptised 5 April 1671, who appears to have settled in Drumragh, county of Tyrone, Ireland, before 1699.
- ii. John, who seems to have reached discretionary age when baptised on 30 March, 1673. John Glendining at Castle had issue: John, a natural son, baptised in the church of Stapelgorton 8 July 1679, apparent occupant of Castle and its park, near old Langholm, in 1757; and Jean, baptised in the church of Stapelgorton 7 October 1680.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

iii. Thomas, baptised 22 April 1677.

iv. WILLIAM [22].

The Reverend Robert Allan, who performed all these baptisms, was a priest of the Scottish Episcopal Church. His immediate predecessors at Stapelgorton were respectively moderate and strict Presbyterian clergy. Of pronounced and persistent Roman Catholic ancestry the Glendinings at Castle doubtless preferred to ignore the chance of Presbyterian salvation and await baptism in their own parish church according to the Episcopal belief, as re-established by the Restoration; almost indistinguishable from the Catholicism of their fathers, a faith then officially proscribed, dishonoured, and obscure. A singular instance among those of the name, this change to Episcopacy: all other known branches having long before adopted the strictly reformed or Presbyterian belief, while the elder line at Parton remained within the Catholic fold. This Episcopalian distinction has been a persistent characteristic of the Author's direct line from that time to the present day. Probably hereditary Coronator of Eskdale in succession to his brother, William Glendining was still living at Castle in 1680 with the companion of his Civil War days, John Cranston. At the same time their old cavalry leader, David Leslie, Lord Newark, was living in retirement. Much the same age as Glendining, bred in the same severe service, he died in 1682. William is unlikely to have long survived him.

22. WILLIAM GLENDINING (GLENDININ, CLENDINEN, CLENDENING) OF QUARTERLAND, youngest son of [21] William, was baptised in the church of Stapelgorton by the Episcopal priest in charge of the parish, Rev. Robert Allan, in the presence of John Cranston, residing at Castle, and Thomas Glendinin, 16 May, 1680. William was probably educated by Mr. Thomas Graham, schoolmaster in Lougholm, and in 1702 commissioned Ensign in Ferguson's regiment. Formerly Munro's, now the First Cameronians, this distinguished regiment of

CASTLE AND QUARTERLAND.

the old Scots Brigade was transferred from the Dutch service to Scotland in 1699, recruited to full strength in the west and south-west, and returned to the Netherlands under Marlborough in 1702. During the campaign of 1704 Ferguson's brigade, including his regiment, stormed the height of Schellenberg, and at Blenheim, in the face of intense artillery fire, shared with Row's brigade in the desperate fighting round the strongest part of the enemy position. In 1705 the regiment distinguished itself in forcing the enemy line in Brabant, fought at Ramillies in 1706, at Dendermonde and Ath in 1707; in the campaign of 1708 at Oudenarde, Lisle, and Ghent; and in 1709 at the fearful battle of Malplaquet, proclaimed the then bloodiest combat in the history of mankind. After one or two minor engagements the Cameronian regiment returned to Scotland, and before 1715 William was out of it. William married Anne—probably Rosanne—sister to Robert Kirkpatrick of Glenkiln (ancestor of the Empress Eugenie, wife of Napoleon III), and thus became intimately associated with a family—already related to him—deeply involved in the Jacobite activities of the time. The House of Glendonwyn had long been distinguished in the cause of Scottish freedom, and it may well be supposed that [19] Robert Glendoning of Parton, Chief of his name, a Jacobite at heart (he had been disarmed at the Revolution), cherished even if he did not display some sympathy for the exiled Prince, whose recall was believed to promise so much for the independence of Scotland. But, when the time for action came in 1715, when the cry of “the auld Stuarts back again” rang through the Scottish hills and stirred the hearts of the faithful, his long quiet life was ebbing, his three sons slept in Parton kirk: Of all the old valiant name it fell to young William at Castle to mount the white cockade. The standard of James VIII was unfurled at Castletown of Braemar on 26 August 1715; and a host of William's kinsmen, near and far—including William Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale; William Gordon, Viscount Kenmure; George Keith, Earl Marischal, and his brother James;

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

James, Lord Drummond; Robert Maclellan of Barscobe; William Grierson of the Lag, and his brother Gilbert; James Home of Ayton; William Maxwell of Munches, and his brother George; William Douglas of Glenbervie; Edmund Maxwell of Carnsalloch; Robert Kirkpatrick of Glenkiln; George Kirkpatrick in Garrel; and the Master of Sinclair—took the field. Representative of the best blood in Scotland, almost all of these noble and gentle men were to suffer for their participation in the ill-fated campaign: Sheriffmuir a drawn battle; Preston a decisive disaster. The Cause was lost. Fully forty gentlemen were put to death, and on many a hill-side, in many a lonely glen other hapless adherents of James VIII were driven from their homes or shot to death on mere suspicion. Meanwhile William had, after the fierce but hopeless defence of Preston by Kenmure's Scottish warriors, escaped to northern Ireland with George and Robert Kirkpatrick. How long they roved, their swords and stout hearts alone sustaining them, amid the hills and dales of their native land, will never be known; but the oft-told story has it that their last refuge was in Galloway, whence they were driven, by the relentless hunt for all adherents of the old royal race, to seize a small open boat and cross the Irish Sea to Antrim. George Kirkpatrick, who had formerly been in Ireland, founded a family there; and, after the hue and cry of years had died down, returned to Scotland, dying at Garrel in 1738. Robert followed him back, engaged in the later rebellion under Prince Charles Edward Stuart, and died for the Cause in 1746. William remained in Ireland, and before 1736 established himself at QUARTERLAND in the parish of Killinchy, county of Down. The stormy days of his youth were over. Rejoined by his wife, the old Jacobite lived there for many years, dying in 1764. His Will, in which his signature is almost obliterated by his seal, was proved in the diocesan court of Down, and is as follows: In the Name of God Amen I Willm Clendinen of Quarter Land in the Parish of Killinchey and County of Downe farmer weake in body & Disposing being of perfect mind & memory Do make

CASTLE AND QUARTERLAND.

this my last Will and Testament in manner Following First I give and bequeath to my sons and daughters Jean Andrew Jas Willm Charles Roas and Alexr Clendinen the sum of one shilling and one pency star to each of them to be paid in three months after my Decese by my Executers therein after Named if Demanded I give Devese and Bequeath unto my son-in-law John Morrow and Elesebath his wife all my worldly substance and effects of Chattles of every kind or nature as also all my right and tittle and &s the Two part of the farm of Land possessed in Quarter Land Aforesaid subject to the payment of all my just debts and funeral expences and also subject to the payment of the several Legacies mentd & of this my last Will I do give to my gran daughter Roas Clendinen the other third part of the farm which is now possessed by her Father Andrew Glendinen I do appoint the said John Morrow and John Stuart in Quarterland my sole executers in wittness whereof I have set my hand and seal this the seventh day of April 1764. present—Jas. Clendinen. Josph Mcdoff. Indorso. Last Will of William Clendening of the parish of Killinchy proved in com form Novr. 16 1764 before me Bernard Ward. William's wife was born at Garrel in Kirkmichael, shire of Dumfries, and apparently predeceased him at Quarterland. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom:—

- i. Elizabeth married John Morrow, and both were designed heritors of two-thirds of Quarterland in 1764.
- ii. Jean, Mrs. Hanna, was living in 1793.
- iii. Andrew (Clendinen, Clendinin, Clendining, Clindining) was living at Quarterland in 1764, and the father of: Rose, then designed heiress of one-third of Quarterland. Andrew died at Newtownards, county of Down, in 1793, survived by his wife, Elizabeth, here-trix by his Will of a moiety of his estate in Newtownards.
- iv. James (Glendinin, Clendinen). Born in Dumfriesshire, James Clendinen left Scotland with his brother,

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

Charles, after the wreck of the Jacobite cause in 1746, for Ireland; whence, accompanied by their brothers, Thomas, John, and Archibald Clendinen, they immediately sailed for America, reaching Baltimore in 1746. They were probably fugitives from Culloden Field. Of James Clendinen's life in America nothing appears to be definitely known. He seems to have returned to Ireland before 1764 and settled at Ballyministra, county of Down, not far from his father's home, dying in 1788. By his wife, Jane Reid, who survived him, James left issue: William; John, probable ancestor of the Canadian family of Clendinnen; Jane; and Anne.

- v. William (Clendinen) was living in 1764.
- vi. Charles (Clendinen). Born in Dumfriesshire, Charles Clendinen settled in West Virginia in 1746, and was the father of at least two sons: William, a Revolutionary officer in 1776-83, and noted opponent of the Indians in the pioneer wars. Colonel William Clendinen founded the Virginian and Illinois line of the name; and George, a Revolutionary officer in 1776-83, member of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia in 1783, Commandant of the Frontier, and founder of Charleston, capital of West Virginia. He also left issue.
- vii. Rose was living in 1764.
- viii. ALEXANDER [23] resided in Killyleagh.
- ix. Thomas (Clendinin, Clendinen, Clendining) was the father of four daughters—their names are not given—and at least one son: Alexander, an executor of his uncle Andrew's Will, under which he inherited a moiety of his estate in Newtownards in 1793.
- x. John (Clendinen, Clendenin), described as brother of James and Charles Clendinen, and traditionally as a Scots laird "who lost his head in some of the wars between Scotland and England": obviously a reference

CASTLE AND QUARTERLAND.

to the Jacobite disaster of 1746. He must have been apprehended in North America, and perhaps put to death there. His home was in Pennsylvania, and he was the father of at least five sons, all in the Revolutionary army in 1776-83: John, who in 1771 founded a line in Pennsylvania; William, in Pennsylvania; James, in Pennsylvania; Samuel, in New Jersey; and Isaac, in New Jersey, founder of the Rhode Island line.

- xi. Archibald (Clendinen), an Irishman, described as brother of Charles and John Clendinen, was early slain in the frontier war against Indians in West Virginia.

AUTHORITIES AND NOTES.

21. WILLIAM GLENDINING.

Birth:—Comp. Reg. Mag. Sig. vi, 325 and vii, 1729.

Issue:—Bap. reg. par. ch. Stapelgorton; Langholm (Hyslop) 883, 886 (891, 878, 893), 889, 892; Dep. Keeper's Report P.R.O. of N.I. (1931) 40.

General:—Scottish Hist. Socy. 2s. 16. iv, 132 etc.; British Battles (Grant) i, 262; Life and Campaigns of Alexander Leslie (Terry) 193 etc.; Scottish Soldiers of Fortune (Grant) 183-226; Reg. Privy Council iv, 799; Acts Parl. Scot. iii, 393; Baronage (Douglas); Langholm (Hyslop) 320-2, 395-7—distinct from Ardkyne 204, 393, 871; Scots Army (Dalton) 48, 76.

Notes:—i. Leven's regiment was also known as Balgonie's Horse from its Colonel, Alexander Leslie, Lord Balgonie, the Marshal's son. At Marston Moor the three Scots regiments of Leven, Dalhousie and Eglinton formed the right wing with 3000 English cavalry under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax. Held in reserve until eventide, the Scots were released in a dense and fearful charge against the royalist horse, and thus won the day.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

- ii. William Glendining at Castle was probably twice married; but the name of his wife (or wives) has not been ascertained. Adam Glendining in Langholm (1668-79) may have been another of his sons. Adam was the father of a natural son, Richard, baptised in the church of Stapelgorton, 22 October 1676.
- iii. Coronator: see Note to No. 11.

22. WILLIAM GLENDINING.

Birth:—Bap. reg, par. ch. Stapelgorton; Langholm (Hyslop) 892.

Marriage:—Coolmine House Mss. (information from Alexander Kirkpatrick, Esq.).

Death:—His Will, in text.

Issue:—Ibid; Will of Andrew Clendining (Clendinin) in Newtownards, made 7 Feb. 1793; pr. dio. Down 15 July 1793; Will of James Clendinen in Ballyministra, made 20 Feb. 1788, pro. dio. Down 21 May 1788; Synoptical Sketch of the Glendining Family (brochure by D. W. Clendenan, Chicago, 1898); Library of Congress Records, Washington (Clendinen pedigree); Ulster office Mss. (Glendinin).

General:—As above; Cal. State Papers, Domestic (1702-3) 373; George the First's Army (Dalton) ii, 351; Text No. 19; Coolmine House Mss. and various "Lives" of the Empress Eugenie, also Notes and Queries 4s. xii (index).

Notes:—i. Except the youngest (Alexander) the order of affiliation of William's children is unknown.

- ii. George (b. 1671) and Robert (b. 1686) Kirkpatrick were sons or grandsons of Robert K. in Norther Garrel (1670)—see Inq. Return. Abbrev. No. 955, son of William K. of Kirkmichael, akin through his mother (Margaret Charteris of Amisfield) to [14] Alexander Glendoning of Parton.

- iii. Author, G. T. Clindening, Adelaide.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

PART VI.



CLINDENIN IN DUBLIN

VI.

CLINDENIN IN DUBLIN.

23. ALEXANDER CLINDENIN (GLENDININ, CLENDINING) IN KILLYLEAGH, youngest child of [22] William Glendining (Glendinin, Clendinen, Clendening) of Quarterland, was born at Quarterland in the parish of Killinchy, county of Down, in 1736. He adopted teaching as his profession, and for nearly thirty years was in turn Master of the schools at Killyleagh, Mountmellick, and Carrick-on-Suir. From these schools and their like at Longford, Cavan, and many other country centres came nearly all the graduates of Trinity: to the methods of these great Masters the best and most brilliant men of their time in Ireland owed, and many of their descendants still owe, an everlasting debt of gratitude. Alexander died intestate at Carrick-on-Suir, county Tipperary, 23 January, 1787, and was buried there in the parish churchyard. He married 3 August, 1756, Miss Jane Wilson, of Killyleagh, who died aged sixty years at No. 162, Great Britain Street, Dublin, 27 April, 1796, and was buried in Clonturk (now Drumcondra) parish churchyard, near Dublin. Her will was proved in Dublin, and is as follows: In the name of God Amen. I Jane Clindenin of the city of Dublin widow do make this my last Will and Testament. I devise any interest that I now have in the town of Killileagh in the county of Down together with the house wherein I now live in Great Britain Street in the city of Dublin to my three daughters Sarah Clindenin Elizabeth Clindenin and Essy Clindenin and I give and bequeath to my said three daughters all the personal property of which I shall die possessed or entitled to and if it shall happen that any of my said three daughters shall die unmarried that in that case I desire that after the death of such person or persons her or their proportion of the property hereby devised and bequeathed shall be equally

CLINDENIN IN DUBLIN.

divided between the survivors or survivor of them And I give and bequeath to my two sons Alexander Clindenin and William Clindenin the sum of one shilling each and no more they being sufficiently provided for And I hereby appoint Alexander Kirkpatrick and Francis Kirkpatrick both of the city of Dublin Esquires Executors of this my last Will and Testament In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal this 27th day of February 1796 six. Witnesses:— Wm. W. Tracy, Thos. Stroker, Domk. Keon. Consistory. Admon. of the Goods &c. with the foregoing Will annexed of Jane Clindenin late of Great Britain Street in the city of Dublin Widow deceased to be granted and committed to Sarah Clindenin of No. 17 Anne Street, Mountjoy Square, Co. Dublin spinster the daughter and one of the residuary legatees named in the said Will of the said deceased. Alexander Kirkpatrick and Francis Kirkpatrick Esqrs. the Exors named in the said Will having died without taking upon themselves the burden of the execution thereof. Sworn this 3d day of October 1833 before us I Radcliff V.G. (Endorsement on Will:—Died 27 April, 1796. Under £276 Stock.) By his wife, Alexander was the father of:—

- i. John, born 1757, a physician in Dublin.
- ii. Alexander, born 1758-9, a surgeon at No. 2, Peter Street, Dublin, 1789-1818. He married at St. Bridget's parish church, Dublin, by licence, Miss Elinor Delamore of that parish, 29 May, 1789.
- iii. Rosanna, born 29 March, 1760. She went to nurse her kinsman, Alexander Kirkpatrick, of Coolmine House, Clonsilla, county Dublin, who was wounded in the Rising of 1798; and stayed on at Coolmine House until her death there, 8 October, 1837, unmarried. She was buried as Rosanna Clendinen in Clontarf (now Drumcondra) parish churchyard, near Dublin, 10 October, 1837. Her will was proved in Dublin in 1837.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN.

iv. WILLIAM [24].

- | | |
|---|--|
| v. Sarah, born 1764. | } Of No. 162, Great Britain Street, Dublin (1796, 1821), and No. 17, Anne Street, Dublin (1833, 1837). All died unmarried. |
| vi. Elizabeth, born 1767. | |
| vii. Esther, born 1769. | |
| viii. Samuel, born 1771, at Carrick-on-Suir, and educated by his father. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1790; and graduated there B.A. in 1794. A medical practitioner in Dublin before 1815. | |

24. WILLIAM CLINDENIN IN DUBLIN, third son of [23] Alexander, was no doubt educated by his father. He commenced the study of medicine in Dublin about 1778; and to improve his knowledge of surgery served as a surgeon or surgeon's mate in the Navy 1780-3. Returning to Ireland, he became a Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company of Dublin and legally qualified medical practitioner in residence at No. 31, Peter Street, Dublin, before 1794. By licence dated 27 May, 1794, from the Diocese of Dublin, he was married by Rev. Thomas Kingsbury in the parish church of St. Bridget, Dublin, 1 June, 1794, to Mary, daughter of Peter Delamore, of H.M. Customs service and parish of St. Bridget, Dublin. William died intestate on The Coombe, Dublin, in December, 1797, leaving by his wife one child: SAMUEL ALEXANDER [25]. Mary Clindenin was a Catholic, born in Dublin in 1770. Soon after her husband's death in 1797 she married a Mr. Knowd in Dublin, and either by him or posthumously by her first husband was the mother of Mary 'Knowd,' who, in 1823, married John Burne, of Cuffe Street, Dublin, and by him was the mother of the distinguished diocesan architect, John Clindenin Burne, of Harcourt Street, Dublin. Mary widow of William Clindenin and Mr. Knowd died at the residence of her son, Dr. Samuel Alexander Clindenin, No. 32, Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, in 1840. Her Will was proved in Dublin in 1842, and is as follows: In the name of God Amen. I

CLINDENIN IN DUBLIN.

Mary Knowd being of sound mind and memory do make this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking all former Wills made by me. I give devise and bequeath all my leasehold property to James Robinson and John Robinson both of Herbert Street in the city of Dublin in trust nevertheless to allow my son Samuel Alexander Clindenin to receive the rents issues and profits arising therefrom and thereout to his own use during the term of his natural life and after his decease then in trust for my grandson Samuel Alexander Clendinen and I nominate my said son my sole executor. Dated this twelfth day of October 1838. Witnesses:—James Robinson, Theodore O. Moore.

25. SAMUEL ALEXANDER CLINDENIN IN DUBLIN, only son of [24] William, was born at No. 31, Peter Street, Dublin, in 1796. He was educated by a tutor, Rev. C. W. Wall, of Trinity, Dublin; and in 1813 commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of his uncle in Dublin, obtaining in 1817 the diploma of Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company of Dublin, his name appearing in the Dublin directory of 1818 as a qualified medical practitioner. To complete his medical education he spent some time under Willbrand, professor of anatomy and physiology, and von Ritgen, professor of obstetrics, at the University of Giessen, in Prussia, then one of the leading medical schools in Europe. At this time (1819-20) there were 240 students (40 in the medical school) here. There was 'a fine and well arranged lying-in hospital' of three floors, built outside the town in 1814. It is interesting to note that the curriculum was severe under von Ritgen, who dwelt in a house adjoining this hospital, in which there were rooms for the pregnant, those in labour, and for those delivered. The women were examined by the students behind a curtain, in which was an opening for the student's arm. The labour chair was surrounded by curtains, so that the face and upper part of the patient's body were hidden. There were about 100 deliveries annually, and the University insisted on eight

months' tuition of the student in obstetrics. In a large hall on the first floor of the University in the town of Giessen the degrees were pronounced early in August annually. The platform therein and seats for the professors and visitors were railed off from the space where the students had to remain standing. A beadle showed the visitors to their seats and gave them reprints of theses. The reading and defence of these occupied two hours. The professors only opposed, and the candidates had to invite each of them in turn to do so. Candidates had then to thank each of the professors separately; and Professor Willbrand as president spoke a few words against the practice of doctors learning solely from experiments. He then addressed the candidate and made him take the oath on the University sceptre. The candidate was then pronounced to be 'Doctor Med. Chir. et Art. Obstetr.' The whole of the ceremony was in German—the defence of the thesis by the student, opposition by the professors, and final reading of theses by the Dean of the Faculty. Samuel Alexander Clindenin, M.D. and L.A.C., left the University with his degree and a thorough knowledge of his profession; and 'was for many years an eminent medical practitioner in Dublin,' as Dr. William Jennett, consulting surgeon to the Birkenhead Hospital, has placed on record. Dr. S. A. Clindenin practised at No. 31, Peter Street, Dublin, 1821-4; at No. 64, Stephen Street, Dublin, 1824-30; and at No. 32, Lower Baggott Street, Dublin, 1830-44. In 1844 he removed to Liverpool, England, where he was appointed by the civic authorities surgeon to the fever and gaol ships on the Mersey. He contracted typhus fever in the course of his duties, died at his residence in Sparling Street, Liverpool, 27 November, 1847; and was buried the same night in Grave No. 13583 in St. James' Cemetery, Liverpool. He married in October, 1823, at Drumgoon parish church, Cootchill, county Cavan, Sarah, youngest daughter of Epaphroditus Young, senior, of Drumgoon, Cootchill, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Talbot, of Cootchill. Sarah was born at Drumgoon

CLINDENIN IN DUBLIN.

in 1802, and died in Liverpool, 13 September, 1855. She was buried in St. James' Cemetery, Liverpool. Their children were all born in Dublin:—

- i. WILLIAM TALBOT [26].
- ii. Edmond, died in infancy.
- iii. Samuel Alexander, mentioned in his grandmother's will, 1838. Said to have been a surgeon in U.S.A.
- iv. John, supposed to have gone to U.S.A.
- v. Epaphroditus, in Liverpool; left issue.
 - i. Elizabeth-Ann, married Mr. Stewart in Dublin.
 - ii. Maria, married William Dunne in Liverpool.
 - iii. Jane-Talbot, married Captain Edwin Kenward, of Kent, and had issue.

AUTHORITIES AND NOTES.

23. ALEXANDER CLINDENIN.

Birth:—Will of his father, dio. of Down, 1764; Coolmine House MSS.

Marriage:—Coolmine House MSS.

Death and burial:—Coolmine House MSS.; Trinity Coll. Reg.

Issue:—Coolmine House MSS.; Pedigree in possession of Dr. F. T. D. Clindening; Ulster office MSS.; Trinity Coll. Matric. Reg.; Will of his widow in text; Will of his eldest dau. (Rosanna), proved in Dublin, 1837, in which she mentions her 3 sisters and her godson William [26].

General:—Dublin Directories; Dublin Census, 1798, 1821; Burial certfs. of Rosanna (1837) and Jane Clindenin (1796); Coolmine House MSS.

Notes:—i. Jane Clindenin is supposed to have been a sister of Mary Wilson, of Kelton, in Dumfries, who m. in 1747 William Kirkpatrick, of Conheath, son of Robert K., of Glenkiln, and ancestor of Empress Eugenie.

- ii. Misses Sarah, Elizabeth, and Esther Clindenin were renowned throughout Ireland for their artistic and exquisite embroidery work.

24. WILLIAM CLINDENIN.

Birth:—Will of his mother, in text.

Marriage:—Reg. of St. Bridget's par. ch., Dublin.

Death:—Gentleman's Magazine, lxxviii, p. 85; Letter of his grandson, Dr. W. T. Clindening [26].

Issue:—Will of his widow, in text.

General:—Letters of Dr. W. T. Clindening, and pedigree in possession of Dr. F. T. D. Clindening, son of W.T. [26].

Note:—Peter Delamore, of H.M. Customs, came from France to Dublin before 1770, prob. son of Peter Delamore, a French cavalry officer before 1762; son of Peter Delamore, of Balnafield, in Westmeath.

25. SAMUEL ALEXANDER CLINDENIN.

Birth:—Will of his mother, in text; Dublin Census, 1841; Letter of his son, Dr. W. T. Clindening [26].

Marriage:—New Monthly Magazine, IX, p. 528; Dublin Census, 1841; Deeds relating to the Young and Talbot families in possession of the Author (G. T. Clindening).

Death:—Reg. of St. James' Cemetery, Liverpool.

Issue:—Dublin Census, 1841; Memoir by W. T. Clindening.

General:—Dublin Census, 1821, 1841; Memoir by W. T. Clindening [26]; Tilanus, ppg. 144-9; Dublin Directory; and deeds and papers of Dr. S. A. Clindenin in possession of Author (G. T. Clindening) in Adelaide.

Note:—Epaphroditus Young, senior, of Drumgoon, prob. grandson of James Young, of Drumgoon, b. 1687 (B.A. Trinity, 1708), son of Richard Young, of Drumgoon, J.P., living 1704.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

PART VII.



CLINDENING IN ADELAIDE

VII.

CLINDENING IN ADELAIDE.

26. WILLIAM TALBOT CLINDENING IN ADELAIDE, eldest son of [25] Samuel Alexander Clindenin, M.D. in Dublin, Ireland, was born 6 January 1825 at No. 64, Stephen Street, Dublin; and baptised by Rev. Richard Drury in St. Bridget's parish church, Dublin, 13 February, 1825: his Godparents being his remote kinsman, Alexander Kirkpatrick of Coolmine House, Clonsilla, county Dublin, and Miss Rosanna Clindenin, his grand-aunt, who left him £10 in her Will in 1837. He was educated at Miss Laurier's school in Dublin; at the school of Messrs. John and Alexander Fitzpatrick in Peter Street, Dublin; and at the noted academy of Dr. Charles William Wall (his father's old tutor) in Hume Street, Dublin. Among the close friends of his youth were William, Earl of Belfast, who died at Naples in 1853; John, Viscount Fitzgibbon, who fell in the great charge at Balaklava; and Sir George Porter, the celebrated surgeon in Dublin. William commenced the profession of Medicine in Dublin in 1841, and became the pupil of his father at No. 32, Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, 1 January 1842; attending the Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary, 1 November 1842 until 31 July 1844; and the Original School of Medicine—a Dublin College of Physicians and Surgeons—in Peter Street from 1 November 1842 until his graduation there, 30 April 1843. Probably by the influence of his friend, the Earl of Belfast, William was then appointed Secretary to the Poor Laws Commissioners of Ireland, and in 1846 travelled extensively through the famine-stricken land. In 1847 he joined his father in Liverpool; and in 1848-9 was assistant surgeon to Dr. George Gill at No. 2, Soho Street, Liverpool. In 1850-2 he was assistant to Dr. Alty at Prescott, Lancashire, meeting there his future wife. From 1 March to 1 June in 1852 he again joined Dr. Gill; but, as England offered but little opportunity, wisely

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN.

decided to migrate; and on 15 May 1853, accompanied by his wife, departed from Southampton in the 'Gipsy'—a barque of 413 tons commanded by Captain A. Bolton—arriving in South Australia, 15 August 1853. He acted as Surgeon during the voyage; and settled at Middleton, practising his profession there and in the extensive district surrounding for seven years, during which he was commissioned Surgeon to the Goolwa Rifle Regiment. On 20 December 1860 William, his wife, and their four children embarked in the 'Irene'—a barque of 472 tons: commanded by Captain David Bruce—for London, where they arrived 1 May 1861. He acted as Surgeon on the long voyage, and on the day of his arrival became a student at the London Hospital, residing in Beaumont Square. In August 1861 he revisited Ireland for the last time. On 9 December 1861 William was received into Freemasonry in the Domatic Lodge, No. 206, London; and there on 10 March 1862 was admitted to the third degree. On 31 March 1862 his attendance at the London Hospital ceased; and he was admitted M.R.C.S. (No. 8304 on the roll), 6 May 1862; Licentiate of Midwifery, 14 May; and Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries of London, 22 May. He was registered a Member in the Grand Lodge of England at London, 9 January 1863; and departed from England (with his family), 12 February 1863, as Surgeon to the 'Istamboul', 1310 tons, under Captain A. Deuchar, arriving in Melbourne, 11 June 1863; transhipped to the 'Ant' and reached Port Adelaide, 18 June. During 1863-4 he practised in Mount Gambier and in 1865-9 in Kapunda. While there he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon to the Adelaide Regiment 21 September 1865; and registered Master Mason of the Grand Lodge of Ireland in the Lodge of St. John, No. 410, 6 October 1865. He was then commissioned Surgeon to the Adelaide Regiment, 21 December 1866; and Surgeon to Prince Alfred's Rifle Regiment, 12 April 1869. Taking up his residence in ADELAIDE, capital of the then colony, on 5 May 1869, William rapidly became the leading surgeon in South Australia and

CLINDENING IN ADELAIDE.

one of the foremost men of his profession on the Australian continent. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace, 26 July 1869; and in 1870 began his long association with the Adelaide Hospital. In that year he was appointed an Honorary Medical Officer to that institution, and was for sixteen consecutive years (1870-1885) a Member of its Board of Management. On 13 May 1876 over 400 residents of Middleton, Goolwa, Port Elliot and Port Victor petitioned him, requesting that he once more settle among them; but the needs of his practice in the capital city compelled his regretful refusal. In 1877, in addition to his private practice, he yielded to the request of the Government and accepted the onerous duties of medical attendant to all the outdoor poor of the city and suburbs and medical officer to the Magill Industrial School, near Adelaide. On 30 May 1879 he was commissioned Surgeon Major of the Adelaide Rifle Regiment to date from 15 November 1877. He was a Founder of the S.A. Branch of the British Medical Association, 19 June 1879; its Vice-President in 1880; President in 1881; and a Member until his death in 1899. On 1 March 1880 he was appointed Honorary Consulting Surgeon to the Adelaide Hospital, the appointment ceasing only with his death. His practice growing, he was compelled to resign his position of medical officer to the Magill Industrial School, 30 June 1881; and to the outdoor poor of the city and suburbs, 1 March 1882. On 19 July 1882 William was commissioned P.M.O. to all the military forces of South Australia. In 1884 he decided to relinquish private practice; and the Government then reappointed him medical attendant to the outdoor poor of the city and suburbs and to the Magill Industrial School, together with the medical direction of the State Children's Department, 14 July 1884. He retained these appointments with honour and pleasure until his death. William was a corresponding member of the Linnaean Society of N.S.W.; and Surgeon to the S.A. Police for many years. In 1885 he was elected to the committee of management of the Home for Incurables. He wrote many essays

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN.

for and lectured to the S.A. Branch of the British Medical Association. He was also for very many years Surgeon to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in S.A. On 13 April 1885 he was thanked by the Board of Management of the Adelaide Hospital for his valuable services to the institution: he then retired from the Board, but retained his position of Consulting Surgeon until his death. On 3 June 1885 he was commissioned Brigade Surgeon on the staff of the S.A. Military Forces and on 4 March 1887 Brigade Surgeon to the Militia, together with the staff commission. On his sixty-fifth birthday (6 January 1890) William retired from the position of P.M.O. to all the military forces of the colony with the rank of Surgeon General and with the King's permission to wear his uniform. His military service had been long, dignified and honourable. He was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Home Popham. Dr. W. T. Clin- dening died at his residence, No. 142, North Terrace, Ade- laide, 7 June 1899; and was buried, 8 June, in Grave No. 234-5 in the North Road Church of England Cemetery, near Adelaide, by Canon F. Webb, Rector of Trinity. His funeral was attended by the Premier (Hon. C. C. Kingston), the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Surveyor General, the Commandant of the Mili- tary Forces, the Chairman and Secretary of the Destitute Board, Hon. R. S. Guthrie, Lieutenant Colonel Makin, Majors Schomburgh and Dean, Captains Esselbach, Vaughan, Weir and Neale, Doctors Poulton, Cawley, Evans, Jay, Todd, Phillips, Marten, Hayward, Wigg, Norman, Coombe, Bickle, Corbin and A. A. Hamilton; and a number of other gentlemen representing the Masonic order and other institutions. Apologies were received from H.E. the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Justice of S.A., the Bishop of Adelaide, Canon Field, Doctors Rogers, T. K. Hamilton, Whittell, Toll and Gething. His Will dated 24 October 1889 was proved in Adelaide in 1899. Tall, strong and fearless; handsome in form and feature; good-humoured, kindly and tolerant; a skilled surgeon and physician, William

CLINDENING IN ADELAIDE.

Talbot Clindening was loved and respected during life and revered long after death. He was married in Manchester Cathedral, 19 February 1852, by licence, by Rev. R. Remington, to Mary Rebow Jane, eighth child of Rev. Charles George Thomas Driffield, Vicar of Prescott, Lancashire, by his wife Letitia, youngest daughter of Dr. Vero Kemball of Woodham Mortimer, Essex. Mary Driffield was born 23 July 1826 at Prescott vicarage, and baptised in Prescott parish church 16 August 1826. She died at No. 62, Buxton Street, North Adelaide, 10 August 1925, and was buried with her husband. Her Will was proved in Adelaide in 1925. Her long and interesting life has been published. William and Mary's children:—

- i. Mary Young, born 26 January 1854 at Middleton; married 22 July 1879 in Holy Trinity church, Adelaide, to William Gilbert of Pewsey Vale, S.A.
- ii. WILLIAM TALBOT DRIFFIELD [27].
- iii. Letitia Sarah, born 6 May 1857 at Middleton; died unmarried in Adelaide, 24 November 1871; and is buried with her parents.
- iv. FREDERICK TALBOT DRIFFIELD [27A], in London.
- v. Louisa Maria, born 9 October and died 10 October 1860 at Middleton.
- vi. Emily Jane, born 24 November 1863 at Mount Gambier; married 22 April 1890 in St. Luke's church, Adelaide, to Walter Douglas Reed, J.P.
- vii. Adelaide Young, born 26 November 1866 and died 29 January 1867 at Kapunda.
- viii. Ann Elizabeth, born 8 February 1868 at Kapunda; married 23 July 1891 in St. Luke's church, Adelaide, to Lieutenant Colonel Francis William Home Popham, M.R.C.S., of Gawler, S.A.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN.

27. WILLIAM TALBOT DRIFFIELD CLINDENING IN ADELAIDE, elder son of [26] William Talbot Clindening, was born 30 November 1855 at Middleton, South Australia; and baptised by Rev. John Watson in St. Jude's parish church, Port Elliot, 15 June 1856: his Godfather being Colonel Thomas Higgins of Burnt Oak. William was educated at Miss Skene's school in Beaumont Square, London; at Mrs. Varley's school in Mount Gambier; and at the North Adelaide Grammar School under the celebrated John Whinham. On 20 August 1873 he matriculated at the University of Melbourne, Victoria; and during 1873-5 there attended sessions for the degree of Civil Engineer. While on his Christmas vacation at Glenelg he, in extreme peril, rescued a son of Mr. J. C. Genders from death by drowning, 10 December 1874. Upon 16 May 1876 he entered the Surveyor General's department of the Civil Service of S.A., and remained there until his death in 1919; qualifying as a Licensed Surveyor and Member of the Institute of Surveyors, 19 March 1897. His exquisite and accurate work in the Drawing Office has rarely been surpassed. He was closely associated with Messrs. Rodney Cockburn and Horace Talbot in their research relative to the nomenclature of S.A. towns and districts, and was long an authority upon the mineral deposits of the State and upon the resources of the vast areas of land thrown open for closer settlement by the Government. A member of the S.A. Branch of the Royal Geographical Society: a first class oarsman at the University and one of the founders of the Civil Service Rowing Club in Adelaide: a fine mathematician; and deeply read in the history of his beloved country, William died at his residence No. 5, Sixth Avenue, East Adelaide, 9 August 1919; and was buried 10 August in Grave No. 2240 in the North Road Church of England Cemetery, near Adelaide, by Canon W. Murphy, rector of All Souls. As a mark of the esteem in which he was held, the pallbearers were the Surveyor General, the Secretary to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the valiant leader of the Calvert Expedition,

CLINDENING IN ADELAIDE.

and Members of the Institute of Surveyors. Gathered at the graveside were some hundred members of the Civil Service who held him in much affection and respect. A short, active man, William evidently resembled his grandfather, Dr. S. A. Clindenin: steadfast, even-tempered and good-humoured, he left a host of friends. His Will was proved in Adelaide, 22 August 1919. He was married, 13 December 1882, by Rev. Thomas Blackburn, assisted by Rev. Frederick Mirrell, in the parish church of St. Thomas, Port Lincoln, S.A., to Selina Georgina, third child of Dr. George Lawson of Ravelstone, Port Lincoln, by his wife Maria Helen, daughter of Alexander Graydon of Newcastle House, Hazellhatch, county Dublin, Ireland. Selina Lawson was born at Ravelstone House 7 February 1855; and died intestate at Ward Street, North Adelaide, 8 December 1899. She is buried with her husband. Their children:—

- i. GERALD TALBOT [28] in Adelaide.
- ii. Helen Adelaide Graydon, born 22 February 1887 at East Adelaide, and baptised in All Souls' parish church 6 August 1887.
- iii. Mildred Driffeld, born 30 April 1889 at East Adelaide, and baptised in All Souls' parish church 7 September 1889.
- iv. Alexander Ormsby, born 15 December 1891 at East Adelaide, died there 5 January 1892; buried in the North Road Church of England Cemetery.
- v. FRANK ORMSBY [28A] of Grange, S.A.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN.

AUTHORITIES AND NOTES.

26. W. T. CLINDENING.

Birth:—Dublin Census 1841; Reg. St. Bridget's par. ch. Dublin.

Marriage:—Reg. Manchester Cathedral.

Death:—Reg. General, Adelaide.

Issue:—Ibid; Regs. Holy Trinity, St. Luke's.

General:—State records of S.A.; large collection of documents in possession of Author (G. T. Clindening) in Adelaide.

Note i. Arms used by this branch: those of 'Parton,' but with motto 'In Cruce Fides.'

Note ii. See the excellent 'History of The Driffield Family' by E. B. Driffield (1907) for pedigree of Driffield and descent from Viscounts Townshend (Burke's Peerage).

27. W. T. D. CLINDENING.

Birth:—Reg. Encounter Bay; Reg. St. Jude's par. ch. Pt. Elliot, S.A.

Marriage:—Reg. General, Adelaide; Reg. St. Thomas par. ch. Pt. Lincoln.

Death:—Reg. General, Adelaide.

Issue:—Ibid; Reg. All Souls' par. ch.

General:—State records of S.A.; documents in possession of Author.

CLINDENING IN ADELAIDE.

Notes:—Dr. George Lawson, b. Edinburgh 11 Dec. 1811; bap. Tron Church 9 Jan. 1812; apprenticed to W. & J. Creighton, surgeons, Edinb. 5 yrs.; at R.C.S. Ed. 1828-33; qualified 1833. Asst. House Sur. to Newark Dispensary, New Lanark, 1837-9; surgeon at Cuttle, Haddington, 1839-41. Came to S.A. as surgeon to the ship 'Siam'; Govt. District Surgeon at Pt. Lincoln, 1843-67; k. there by fall from his horse 10 Feb. 1867; bur. there; m. there 10 June 1851. His wife b. 6 July 1818 at Newcastle House; d. 25 July 1899 at Ward St., N. Ad.; bur. North Rd. Ch. of Eng. Cem. George Lawson was 5th son of Stephen L. of High Street and Ravelstone, Edinburgh (by his wife, Margaret Ranken, who d. 21 Feb. 1845, bur. New Cem. Edinb.). Stephen owned the ancient merchant and banking business of the Lawsons of High Riggs in Edinb. He d. 1846, bur. New Cem. Edinb. Of this family, William L. was a merchant in Edinb. in 1675; son of John L. of Boighall (d. 1631) by his w. Lady Helen Cockburn; son of John L. of High Riggs (d. 1592) by his w. Christian, d. of Sir Wm. Livingstone of Kilsyth; son of James L. of High Riggs (d.c. 1550) by his w. Margaret, d. of John Cockburn, merchant in Edinb.; son of Robert L. of High Riggs (who fell at Flodden Field 1513) by his w. Janet, d. and hr. of David Liddale of Lochtulloch; son of celebrated Richard L. of High Riggs (d. 1507), Provost of Edinburgh, Justice Clerk and Advocate to King James IV. He built High Riggs House, demolished 1877 (illustration in 'Old and New Edinburgh' II. 222). His wife was Janet, d. of Lawrence Elphingstone of Selmys.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

PART VIII.



CLINDENING

VIII.

CLINDENING.

27A. FREDERICK TALBOT DRIFFIELD CLINDENING IN LONDON, younger son of [26] William Talbot Clindening in Adelaide, was born at Middleton, South Australia on 20 June 1859, and baptised in the parish church of St. Jude, Port Elliot, by Rev. John Watson, 31 July 1859. He was educated at the North Adelaide Grammar School and at Prince Alfred College, near Adelaide; and on 25 August 1876 entered the Adelaide Hospital as a student, matriculating at the University of Adelaide 18 March 1878. Temporarily relinquishing his medical career, Frederick, on 9 August 1878, entered the Telegraph Survey as cadet chainman under Joseph McMin, and with him surveyed the telegraph line from Callington to the Victorian border, and from Kingscote to Cape Willoughby (K.I.), to connect the Willoughby light with the mainland cable. Upon 1 August 1879 he transferred to the Survey Department and was engaged in various field surveys until 1 September 1881, when he was called into the Land Office, Adelaide, as a draftsman. He was appointed Warden of Goldfields on 23 October 1886 until 4 September 1887, and sent to Teetulpa, then the largest alluvial goldfield in S.A. He retired from the civil service on 4 March 1888. After preliminary cadet training and passing the necessary examinations Frederick was gazetted a Lieutenant of the S.A. Militia Infantry on 6 May 1882, promoted Captain 14 May 1885, transferred to the Field Artillery 17 December 1885, and served as Captain of Artillery until his departure from S.A. in 1889. He was married on 7 September 1889 by Archdeacon Farr in St. Luke's parish church, Adelaide, to Clara, elder daughter of Thomas Collier Brooke, of Tapio Station on the River Darling, and of 'Veronica', East St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Thomas Cooke, of Kerridge, county of Chester, England. Through his wife's financial assistance, encouragement, and devotion,

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN.

Frederick was enabled to resume his medical studies. Upon 26 March 1890 they sailed from Sydney in the 'Port Denison' via Java, Rangoon, and Colombo, arriving in London on 11 June. While at Java practically the whole ship's company went down with a very severe form of malaria. Owing to his early experience at the Adelaide Hospital, Frederick, though not a qualified medical man, was requested to take over the duties of ship's doctor. He did so, and pulled them all safely through before their arrival at Colombo some three weeks later. Entering St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, as a student upon 1 October 1890, Frederick qualified as M.R.C.S. (Eng.) and L.R.C.P. (Lond.) and registered as a fully qualified practitioner on 17 August 1894, taking special courses in Hernia, at the London Truss Society, under Langton, McCready, and Eccles; Diseases of the Rectum, under Cripps; Orthopædics, under Walsham and Kent Hughes, for whom he took many photographs to illustrate their work on deformities; Anæsthesia, under Gill; Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, at the Brompton Hospital, under McKenzie. Frederick returned to Australia—as medical officer on the 'Glamorganshire', sailing on 5 April 1895 via China ports and Japan to Hong Kong—transhipping to the 'Changcha', and reaching Sydney on 2 August 1895. He then commenced practice at Ryde, N.S.W.; but decided to return to England. On 21 November 1896 he and his wife sailed on the 'Yamashiro Maru' for Japan. At Hiogo he was again appointed medical officer to the 'Glamorganshire', and sailed for London 4 February 1897; but the steamship was wrecked about sixty miles from Saigon on 7 March. All took to the boats and reached Saigon next evening, whence he and his wife returned on the 'Decima' to Hong Kong with their captain and officers for the necessary enquiry. They left Hong Kong on 27 March by the 'Irene', and arrived in Hamburg on 16 May, reaching London 22 June 1897. Frederick then purchased a practice at Kiukiang, a treaty port some 400 miles up the great river Yang-tse-Kiang, China; and sailed from England

CLINDENING.

on the 'Ben Venue' 14 October 1897, arriving in Hong Kong after a very rough passage of 63 days; transhipped, and travelled via Shanghai to their destination, where they arrived on 1 January 1898. Here they spent $11\frac{1}{4}$ happy years, marred only by the Boxer Rising of 1900 and a huge flood in the Yang-tse-Kiang in 1901. Frederick was the only doctor here, and held the following appointments: M.O. to the British Consulate, to the Imperial Chinese Customs, of Health and to all the merchant shipping. He was in charge of the European Hospital and of two Chinese hospitals; and was Medical Agent to the British and other navies. His private practice was on the contract system, each family or firm paying a fixed annual amount for attendance. This led to more than just the professional association between doctor and patient, and the social amenities of the Port made the life smooth and delightful. Both needing a change, Frederick sold the practice on 31 March 1909, and both visited relatives in Australia, thence journeying via Manila, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Peking, Siberia, Moscow, Warsaw, Berlin, and Belgium, to London, where they arrived on 14 August 1910. With the exception of a solo voyage to the Far East as M.O. to the 'Jason' in 1913, Frederick and his wife passed their time in England and on the Continent until the outbreak of the Great War, when he offered his services, but was refused as being over the then military age. He then assumed locum tenens work for Territorial surgeons posted to their units, first at Ipswich. Upon 30 November 1914 he was appointed by the Camberwell Board of Guardians temporary Resident Medical Superintendent of the Constance Road Institution at East Dulwich, London, which at that time housed 893 inmates, of whom 400 were always confined to bed. Frederick again offered his services following the severe depletion of the Army Medical Service in the early months of the war. This time he was accepted; and resigned the above appointment on 30 March 1915. He was gazetted a Lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. on 6 April 1915, and

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN.

seconded for duty to the Mental Division of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, under Colonel Miles. For some months, during the illness of Colonel Miles, Frederick was in sole command, and altogether 6,000 soldiers passed through his hands. He was promoted Captain on 6 April 1916; and transferred to Embarcation at Southampton 10 March 1917 under General Donovan, I.M.S.; and on 21 April 1917 was appointed O.C. No. 22 Ambulance Train. During this command he travelled approximately 120,000 miles and carried over 59,000 disabled officers and men to various hospitals scattered over Great Britain. He demobilized the train on 30 September 1919, and applied for his own demobilization in China, which was granted, with a free passage for his wife; and on 18 November 1919 he was posted M.O. in charge of 60 English military and government officials and 1,000 Chinese for Taingtau, China; embarked on the 'Dania' at Glasgow and Havre. The steamship took 96 days to reach its destination, thence proceeded to Shanghai, where Frederick was demobilized and gazetted out on 25 May 1920, with the right to retain the rank of Captain. After visiting Australia in 1920-1, he and his wife returned to London in 1922. In 1924 he was for some three months temporary M.O. to the Pensions Hospital at Richmond, which was closed on 17 October in that year. Then both resumed their old life in England and on the Continent, finally domiciling in London in May 1928, where they still (1935) reside. Dr. Clindening is the author of several reports, namely: To the Inspector General Chinese Imperial Customs, on diseases pertaining to the Port of Kiukiang and its surroundings; on the consumption and effect of the use of opium in Kiukiang, 1908; on the frequent epidemics of Asiatic Cholera . . . in Kiukiang: To H.M. Minister in Peking, on the massacre . . . at Nanchang on 25 February 1906: To the C.I.C. of H.M. Navy, China Station, on the suitability as to climate . . . of the Health Resort at Kuling . . . for naval convalescents.

CLINDENING.

28. GERALD TALBOT CLINDENING IN ADELAIDE, elder son of [27] William Talbot Driffeld Clindening in Adelaide, was born on 21 August 1885 at No. 5 Sixth Avenue, East Adelaide, South Australia, and baptised by the Rev. Rowland Hayward in All Souls' parish church on 7 November 1885, his godparents being Gerald Fox, of Adelaide, and his aunt, Miss Emily Jane Clindening. He was educated at Mrs. William Sheppard's school, East Adelaide; Pulteney Grammar School, Adelaide; and St. Peter's College, near Adelaide. As a junior clerk by examination he in 1902 entered The Savings Bank of South Australia, now (1935) the largest financial institution in the State, with total funds exceeding £23,500,000, 45 branches, 370 agencies, and over 500,000 depositors. After passing through many subordinate positions he became relieving branch manager for South Australia; then branch manager successively at Gawler, Peterborough, Mount Gambier, and Port Pirie. In 1925 he was appointed, by the Board of Trustees, Inspector of Branches and Agencies and an Auditor, positions he still (1935) holds. He is the author of this history of *The House of Glendonwyn*. Upon 8 January 1916 he was married by Rev. William Gray, minister of Chalmers' Church, Adelaide, to Ethel, daughter of Charles Samuel Gray, of Restdown Station on the Campaspé River, and of Rochester, Victoria, by his wife Bedelia, daughter of Thomas Hill, of Crusharlough Manor, County of Cavan, Ireland.

28A. FRANK ORMSBY CLINDENING OF GRANGE, younger son of [27] William Talbot Driffeld Clindening in Adelaide, was born at No. 5 Sixth Avenue, East Adelaide, South Australia, on 7 November 1894, and baptised in the parish church of All Souls, by Rev. Robert Kenny, rector of the parish, his Godfather being Lieutenant Colonel Francis William Home Popham, of Gawler. Frank was educated at Romley House School, East Adelaide; Pulteney Grammar School, Adelaide; and St. Peter's College, near Adelaide. Upon 12 June 1911 he entered the Civil Service

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN.

of S.A. as a cadet in the Department of Irrigation, and on 1 November 1912 was promoted assistant surveyor at Cobdogla on the River Murray. Thence in 1913 he was transferred to Cobdogla Woolshed, to Ral Ral (Chaffey), and in 1914 to Neeta, now Ponde. He offered for service in the Great War in 1915, enlisting in Adelaide on 8 May 1916, and departed for the theatre of war on 13 July 1916 in the transport 'Seang Bee', via Capetown and Sierra Leone, as No. 2222, 3rd reinforcements of the 5th Pioneer Battalion, A.I.F. Arriving at Plymouth on 9 September 1916, he went into camp at Perham Downs. Upon 29 October 1916 he entered the musketry school, and progressed so well that he gained a 'distinguished'—95 to 100 per cent. He was then promoted to non-commissioned rank as a musketry instructor in the large military camp at Lark Hill. In December 1916 he applied to go to the Front, but was refused as his services were required as instructor in England. Nevertheless his wish was gratified when on 4 May 1917 he proceeded to France as a non-commissioned officer of his battalion, passing through Boulogne and Etaples clearing camps straight up to the Line. Thereafter he was constantly under fire or in action at Vaux-sur-Somme, Albert, Fricourt, Bapaume, and Vaulx Vraucourt; at Lagnicourt and Noreuil, Ligny-Thilloy and Barncourt, Bouzincourt and Corbie; at Steenbeck, near Hazebrouck, Barleux, Vauvillers. Villers-Brettoneux, Morlancourt, and Polygon Wood. Here, on this desperate field, Clindening was seriously wounded, in the head, thigh, and arm, the night of 29 September 1917; and, on returning to duty from the 4th General Hospital, Camieres, was attached to headquarters of the 5th Australian Divisional Signal Company as a despatch rider, 14 May 1918. Near Heilly in June 1918 he was severely injured, struck from his motor cycle. Admitted to Bath War Hospital on 27 June with severe dislocation of the left clavicle, he was certified unfit for further service, and left for the land of his birth in the hospital transport 'Marathon', arriving in Adelaide on 2 January 1919. Throughout his service on the Western Front Frank well maintained that spirit of optimism

CLINDENING.

which has sustained his House for a thousand years of variable fortune. His name is inscribed in the great memorial hall at St. Peter's College, erected to commemorate the deeds of its sons in those, our Empire's darkest hours. Returning to his position in the Department of Irrigation about March 1919, Clindening resided in the departmental house at Neeta on the River Murray, and surveyed in the settlements of Neeta, Cowirra, Jervois, Wood's Point, Mypolonga, and Pompoota. Ambitious, restless to cross the world again, he resigned from the civil service in June 1921; and, with his wife, left for the United States of America, arriving in San Francisco on 19 July 1921. For some years he was associated with the Western States Life Insurance Company in San Francisco (residing at No. 480 Ellis Street), Palo Alto, and Los Angeles (residing at No. 1346 North Hobart Boulevard, Hollywood). He returned to S.A. about the end of May 1925, and for some time engaged in the business of general insurance in Adelaide, residing at the Grange. He then joined the large and important agricultural implement and engineering business founded many years ago by his father-in-law, David Shearer, in Mannum. There Frank and his family now (1935) reside. He is a Freemason of some years' standing in the Mannum Lodge. Upon 10 July 1916 he married, in Adelaide, Margaret Florence, only daughter of David Shearer, of Mannum, by his wife Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Williams, of Adelaide, and has issue:—

- i. DAVID ORMSBY CLINDENING, born 26 May 1922, at Stanford Hospital, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.
- ii. Mary Elizabeth Clindening, born 23 March 1924, at Benedict Maternity Home, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN.

AUTHORITIES AND NOTES.

27A. F. T. D. CLINDENING.

Birth and Marriage:—Reg. General, Adelaide, and church registers.

General:—Information in his possession.

Note:—Thomas Collier Brooke, b. at Cheadle, Cheshire, 10 June 1825, was in early life associated with his father (Benjamin Brooke, of Stockport) in the grain trade and later in the manufacture of fustian. He was descended from the Brookes of Mere and of Norton in Cheshire, in direct descent from Adam, Lord of Leighton, Cheshire, A.D. 1200. The Rajahs of Borneo are of the same lineage. Both T. C. Brooke and his wife, Sarah Cooke, were descended in the female line from the Pierreponts of Hurst Pierrepont in Sussex, whose remote ancestor, Robert Pierrepont, came with the Conqueror to England. Mr. Brooke arrived with his wife and family in the 'Serampore' at Port Phillip, Victoria, 1852. He took up sheep-farming, buying the leaseholds of Worrough, Ghin Ghin, and Tallarook Stations in Victoria. After 15 years the government resumed the above properties for closer settlement, and he then purchased Tapio Station, N.S.W., in 1872, becoming one of the leading pastoralists of the district. He d. on 8 June 1887. (See Burke's 'Colonial Gentry' for pedigree.)

28. G. T. CLINDENING.

Birth and Marriage:—Reg. General, Adelaide, and ch. registers.

General:—Documents in his possession.

CLINDENING.

Note:—Charles Samuel Gray, b. at Gortadraghan House, par. of Raphoe, Co. Donegal, in 1833. Arrived by the 'Sarah Sands' at Port Phillip, Victoria, in 1852, with Sir Samuel Wilson (afterwards of Ercildoun), John Hunter (afterwards of Elmore), and other friends of his boyhood in N. Ireland. Together they came to try their fortunes on the goldfields of Bendigo and Ballarat. They were successful, and Gray purchased Diggora estate, and, later, Restdown Station. A successful pastoralist, he was killed by a fall from his horse at Restdown in 1900: s. of Robert Gray of Gortadraghan (by his w. Jane, d. of Samuel Laird of Londonderry), s. or gr. s. of Sir Joseph Gray of Gortadraghan (1760), of Scottish descent from the 8th Lord Gray.

28A. F. O. CLINDENING.

Birth and Marriage:—Ch. register and Reg. General, Adelaide.

Issue:—California State Board of Health (Bureau of Vital Statistics, Sacramento), District No. 3801, local registered No. 3748: District No. 1901, local registered No. 5253.

General:—Information from subject of memoir; Civil Service records; 350th and 418th Casualty lists; S.A. 'Advertiser' 23/5/1916, 6/11/1917, 14/12/1918, 23/1/1919; St. Peter's Coll. Magazine, Dec. 1917; Military Base Records, Keswick, S.A.

Notes:—i. The family of Shearer seems to have been founded in the north of Scotland by William le Sherere (Sherar) of Perth, squire to Sir William Oliphant of Dupplin. During the long and dreadful war of Scottish independence Sherar was taken prisoner by the English and

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN.

lodged in Northampton Castle in 1305. Released in 1312 he joined Oliphant and the garrison at Perth. The Shearers were afterwards well and favourably known in Kinkell, Kintore, and Aberdeen, and midway in the 19th century Peter Shearer lived in Kirkwall. His sons, David and John, came to S.A. and founded there two important and progressive firms, viz.: David Shearer Ltd. and John Shearer & Sons Proprietary Ltd., both engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery, employing hundreds of men.

ii. Author, G. T. Clindening, Adelaide.

CORRECTIONS.

No. 1. Note ii., read *Fremington* for *Flemington*.

No. 14, read 'the Parson *of* Parton' for 'the Parson *on* Parton'.

No. 15, read '*Viscount* Kenmure' for '*Viscount* Kenmure'.

No. 20, read *apparently* for *apparenly*.

No. 26, read *Frederick*, Earl of Belfast, for *William*, Earl of Belfast.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

PART IX.



DRUMRASH

IX.

DRUMRASH.

13D. JOHN GLENDONING OF DRUMRASH, son of [12] Ninian Glendonwyn of Glendonwyn and Parton by his second wife Janet Dunbar, was born about 1530, and appears to have been the first Protestant of his name; due no doubt to his marriage about 1553 with Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Airds and Barnbord, one of the earliest and most fearless champions of the reformed faith. Upon 11 July 1555 John Glendoning received a crown sasine of Drumrash and Tralallane, otherwise Over and Nether Glenlair, its mill, and the advowson of Parton church; holding also the parsonage and vicarage tithes of the parish for 53 merks yearly in chief, thus depriving his elder half-brother [13] John Glendonwyn of Parton, a Roman Catholic, of the parish patronage. This led, in later times, to a dispute between the Presbyterian Glendoning of Drumrash, his Catholic chief at Parton, and Gordon of Lochinvar who claimed right of presentation evidently under the wadset of 1626 raised on Drumrash by the third [15D] John Glendoning. In 1558 the Crown confirmed to Drumrash and his wife, on his resignation, the farm of Nether Glenlair, that is one-half of the £5 land of Tralallane. Though not as enthusiastic as his Catholic chief [14] Parton, Drumrash was partial—as were all of his name—to the cause of Mary, Queen of Scots. In 1569 by a grant to Robert Maxwell of Cowhill sasine of Holme or Dalskearth-Holme, parish of Troqueer, and of Blairinnie in Crossmichael, was directed to Robert Maxwell in Muriecht and John Glendoning of Drumrash. In 1580 Drumrash contracted to purchase the lands of Little Airds, parish of Balmaghie, from Alexander Livingstone of Little Airds, in the presence of Simon Glendoning, brother to [14] Parton; but in 1587 these lands were bestowed by the Crown upon John Morison, reserving right of redemption to Drumrash, who in 1588 lent £100 to Thomas Livingstone upon the security of Quintinespie farm in the same parish; and seems

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

never to have exercised his right of redemption over Little Airds. John Glendoning of Drumrash was styled "parson of Parton" in January 1607, but only as patron of the parish and crown lessee of its tithes: His second son [14K] Robert, no doubt on his presentation, was Rector of the parish in 1594-9. Drumrash was one of an assize relative to an obligation by John, sometime Lord Maxwell, on 23 January, but died before 3 October, in 1607. His testament was admitted in Edinburgh on 2 September 1611. By his wife, Elizabeth Gordon, he had issue:—

- i. JOHN [14D].
- ii. ROBERT [14K] in Kirkcudbright (Part X).
- iii. Alexander, who upon 14 November 1592 obtained a 10 shilling land in Barnbord, parish of Balmaghie, from Alexander M'Ghie of Balmaghie, which, when he died shortly before 26 June 1599, passed—haeres conquestus—to his next eldest brother [14K] Robert Glendoning. Alexander left a natural son:—William Glendinning, who received a Crown charter of legitimacy in 1611.
- iv. WILLIAM [14L] of Laggane (Part XI).
- v. JAMES [14M] of Mochrum (Part XI).
- vi. George, who in 1607 was accused with his chief [14] Parton of violence by Johnstone of Westraw and Chalmers of Gaitgirth. In July 1607 Sir Robert Maclellan of Bomby violently assaulted George's brother [14K] Robert in the church of Kirkcudbright; and upon 22 August followed this up by shooting George through the body when he was riding with his brother [14M] James to visit their sister, Agnes, at Sweetheart Abbey. When George recovered he brought an action against Bomby in Edinburgh, 4 August 1608. Bomby on oath asserted that Glendoning first attacked him, but the Lords of the Council disbelieved him, proclaimed his guilt and

DRUMRASH

ordered him to pay 1,000 merks compensation, which amount George received on 2 September 1608. The gentlemen were thereupon reconciled and "choppit hands". Bonds were however immediately exacted by the Council: one for 5,000 merks by William Stewart of Dunduff, that Bomby refrain from harming his victim, and one for 2,000 marks by [14L] William Glendoning of Laggane that his brother would thereafter keep the peace. George was perhaps the father of:—John, Adam and Bertie (Bertilow) Glendoning in Holme, 1623-8.

- vii. Agnes (called also Katherine), who married David, brother of Patrick Maxwell of Newark.
- viii. Katherine, who married John Sinclair of Earlstoun.
- ix. Jean, who married John Gordon of Murefide, and was grandmother of Alexander Gordon, 5th Viscount Kenmure.

14D. JOHN GLENDONING, YOUNGER OF DRUMRASH, eldest son of [13D] John, was born about 1554; and, while still in his infancy, received from Charles Geddes, Rector of Parton, a charter of the kirk land of Parton, confirmed by the Crown in 1564. Upon 1 March 1588 he witnessed a bond by Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar not to harm Edward Maxwell, fiar of Lamington. Young Drumrash died in his father's lifetime before 22 November 1592. Between January 1581 and 10 October 1584 he married Helen, daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies (ancestor of the Earls of Galloway), and widow of William Gordon of Penninghame; and by her (who afterwards married before 1602 Alexander McGhie of Balmaghie) left issue:—

- i. JOHN [15D].
- ii. Alexander, associated with his chief [14] Parton in an assault on Chalmers of Gaitgirth in 1607.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

- iii. Robert, also concerned in Gaitgirth's plea in 1607; an associate of his brother [15D] John against Maxwell in Barquhillandie in 1616; and again with his said brother in 1623 when Gilbert Gordon accused them of violence. But upon 1 August 1623 Robert, styled "of Drumrash" was directed by the Privy Council to apprehend Robert Alexander in West Gordon for sundry thefts. He was probably the father of:—Thomas Glendoning, who was living at Glengunoch, then part of the Drumrash estate, in 1672.
- iv. William, associated with [14] Parton in acts of violence towards Gaitgirth in 1607; with his brother [15D] John against Maxwell in 1616, and against Gilbert Gordon in 1623. William was the father of:—William Glendining in Holm of Bordland (Over Bordland), 1672.
- v. Marion, who was the wife of John Dempster in Shaw, 1632.

15D. JOHN GLENDONING OF DRUMRASH, eldest son of [14D] John, was born about 1583, receiving in his infancy a grant of Drumrash, Tralallane and its mill, together with the advowson of the church of Parton, from his grandfather [13D] John Glendoning of Drumrash, 22 November 1592. Upon 6 November 1601 it was alleged before the Privy Council in Edinburgh that young Drumrash and others had slain George, brother of Matthew Stewart of Dunduff, near the burgh of Wigton in September 1601. A decade later he was denounced a rebel for not appearing to answer the charge. At the time of the trial various bonds were given by William Houston of Cotreech and others not to harbor the offenders; but in 1602 Houston was permitted to intercommunicate with young Drumrash, and it was probably his daughter, Elizabeth Houston, whom the boy married on or shortly before 17 April 1606. On that date, for fulfilling the contract of marriage made with her, John enclofted her in his

DRUMRASH

£5 land of Tralallane, otherwise Over and Nether Glenlair. Chronologically she was the mother of:—

- i. William Glendoning, who in June 1632 made a reversion to John Gordon of the farm of Over Glenlair, which had been mortgaged in 1626 by Drumrash to John Gordon of Lochinvar. Nothing more is known of William.

It will be seen, as the years pass, that Drumrash developed into a violent and reckless man, deeply impoverishing his own estate. In February 1607 he was concerned with his chief [14] Parton in a lawless scene with James Chalmers of Gaitgirth. Drumrash challenged Gaitgirth to combat, but the latter became so terrified that he fled for refuge to his house of Coull and refused to emerge when Drumrash proposed to shoot it out with him. The Lords of the Council were impressed by Gaitgirth's tearful story and promptly bound the violent Drumrash to peace in the sum of 1,000 merks. This however failed to curtail his activities. Accompanied by one of his brothers, by Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, and by sundry others, Drumrash halted William Maclellan, Tutor of Bomby, on the highway near Kirkcudbright in April 1607, jostled and menaced him, and bid him "pack him knave!" In the subsequent action before the Lords all the defenders were found guilty, and Lochinvar was compelled to find sureties for the future good behaviour of himself and his friends. Drumrash, in common with those of his name, was a partizan of the Maxwells in their long and bloody dispute with the Johnstones; and in August 1609 became surety for Alexander Maxwell of Logan and George Maxwell of Drumcoltran, who, in respective sums of 3,000 and 1,000 merks, were bound not to reset or harbor John, sometime Lord Maxwell, or any others denounced for assisting him or any of the outlaws of the middle shires. The Privy Council had a happy knack of selecting sympathisers and commanding them to give security, as in this example. Then on 30th November 1609 Drumrash was ordered by the Lords to present before the Council James and

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

David Reid in Stronsaskine by 12 December current. He did so, and was instructed to liberate them conditionally. Upon 10 December 1612 William Broun, writer in Edinburgh, complained to the Lords that William McCulloch of Mertoun remained unrelaxed from a sentence of outlawry of 8 August 1612 for not paying Broun 500 merks wherein, as cautioner for John Glendoning of Drumrash, he was unlaured for not entering Drumrash at a Justice Court in Edinburgh on 8 June 1611 for the slaughter of George Stewart in 1601. John was retoured heir of his grandfather [13D] John Glendoning of Drumrash on 25 April 1615; and upon 18 January 1616 the King granted him the farm of Kilcrewchie, otherwise called Barhead and Felend, in Parton, on the resignation of [15] Robert Glendoning, younger of Parton. In March 1616, at Edinburgh, Drumrash was accused before the Lords by William Maxwell in Barquhillandie, one of Parton's vassals, of fiercely attacking and severely injuring John Scot, Maxwell's servant, in May 1613 near the house of Drumrash. It was also sworn in evidence that Drumrash and his brother, Robert Glendoning, had in May 1615 set on several of Maxwell's retainers, threatened their lives, and driven them from the vicinity of Drumrash, at the same time barbarously slaying ten oxen of their team and seizing a quantity of wood which the team was conveying to Barquhillandie. Drumrash was found guilty of the first charge but cleared of the second. His brother, William Glendoning, was also viewed with anything but a friendly eye by the persecuted Maxwell. [15] Young Parton, apparently compelled to protect his vassal, challenged the fiery Drumrash; but the Lords of the Council in May 1616 commanded both kinsmen to appear and explain their actions. Drumrash duly came forward, but Parton ignored the summons, and was promptly denounced a rebel. Eternally involved in litigation, Drumrash next appears in 1623 directing a process against his kinsman, Alexander Gordon of Earlston, for seizing and detaining him "the King's free liege" in his (Earlston's) private prison for three hours; but for some reason he then "considerately refrained" from pressing the

DRUMRASH

charge. Soon afterwards, on 10 September 1623, Gilbert Gordon of Shirmers and John Redik, his servant, complained to the Council in the following terms: The said Gilbert has the right of "casting and wineing of peattis" in the moss called the Torris, on the lands of Over Arvie in Parton. Upon 9 June last John Glendoning of Drumrash, pretending a title to the said moss which he disdains to legally pursue, instigated his brother William to menace Gilbert's servants there. This William did, avowing that if they did not quickly depart, he would cause them to "want both armes and leggis". As they refused to move William dismounted from his horse and fiercely attacked them, finally riding away vowing vengeance. Soon afterwards his brother, Robert Glendoning, rode up, and with threats ordered them away. Then, drawing a pistolet from his belt, Robert shot at Redik, but missed him; and on 7 August last William Glendoning attempted to run the unfortunate Redik through with a whinger or short sword. Gordon also accused the three brothers Glendoning of constantly wearing firearms. Drumrash appeared before the Council and was decreed guilty of wearing pistolets. Robert and William disdained to appear and were accordingly denounced outlaws. In 1624 John Glendoning of Drumrash married (ii) Grizel, daughter of Sir John Vaus of Longcastle in Galloway. Her dowry was 6,000 merks; but, despite this substantial addition to his waning fortune, Drumrash was on 11 November 1624 charged with being a defaulter to the taxation to the extent of £55 Scots, being the second and third terms' tax of the parsonage of Parton. Then on 28 March 1626 he mortgaged the whole of his estate (with the exception of Kilcrewchie) to John Gordon of Lochinvar for 7,712½ merks, the lands mentioned being Drumrash, with the advowson of Parton church, and Tralallane or Glenlairs, all held of the Crown; together with Ervie (Arwy), Barfell, Over Bordland, Nether Fell, Glengunoch, and the Twenty Shilling land, all held in perpetual fee of the House of Parton under the settlement of 1537. Though the wearing of bagpipes and pistols was prohibited, John Glendoning of Drumrash, being

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

indebted in 1628 to Thomas Charteris, merchant, of Edinburgh, directed William Gordon of Airds and others, armed with these illegal weapons, to attack John Maxwell, who had been sent by Charteris to impound some of Glendoning's cattle on the lands of Airds. They pursued Maxwell and his companions, overtook them at Greenlaw, and seized the cattle, though the laird of Parton had intervened offering to cause them to be delivered. Upon 25 June 1629 all the culprits were ordered imprisonment in the tolbooth of Edinburgh. Here the career of the reckless and improvident laird apparently comes to an end, and we hear of him no more. He was almost certainly deceased before June 1632 when William Glendoning owned title to Over Glenlair as mentioned above. Documentary evidence is wanting, but chronologically John Glendoning's second wife, Grizel Vaus, whom he married in 1624, was the mother of the following brothers and sisters germane:—

- ii. ALEXANDER [16D].
- iii. JAMES [16DA].
- iv. Sarah, living in 1690. Her testament was proved in 1695 at Kirkcudbright.
- v. Margaret, living in 1690.
- vi. Helen, who was perhaps Helen—wife of Thomas Maxwell of Balterson, whose second son, Thomas Maxwell of Blairinnie, was inest in Drumrash 28 February 1716. Helen died in or before 1695.

16D. ALEXANDER GLENDONING OF DRUM-RASH, presumed by M'Kerlie to have been son and heir of [15D] John, succeeded to Drumrash before 8 February 1656, and in March 1671 had sasine of the kirk land of Parton, formerly possessed by [14D] young Drumrash. Alexander died shortly before 24 January 1690. A list of his debts

DRUMRASH

appended to his testament of that date reveals £15 due to [16M] James Glendoning of Mochrum and £9 to [17M] John Glendining, younger of Mochrum, evidently on the security of Kilcrewchie farm, which soon afterwards passed into the latter's possession. Alexander married Margaret M'Ghie, almost certainly the daughter of Alexander M'Ghie of Ardmanoch and Finess, parish of Balmaghie, and by her left issue:—

- i. Margaret, who on 28 March 1716 had sasine of her moiety of Drumrash.
- ii. Elizabeth, who married Alexander, eldest son of John Hunter of Bellyn (Bellagyne) by his wife Elizabeth Glendining, who was no doubt closely akin to her son's wife and who had been sentenced in 1684 to banishment from Scotland for her devotion to the Covenant. Upon 28 March 1716 Alexander Hunter and his wife had sasine of her moiety of Drumrash. Alexander Hunter in Edinburgh, apparently their son, had sasine of the 3 merk land of Drumrash on 8 November 1744 and appears to have conveyed the farm in 1746 to William Gordon, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, son of Sir Alexander Gordon of Earlston.

16DA. JAMES GLENDINING IN DRUMRASH was brother german to [16D] Alexander, who upon 8 February 1656 advanced him by agreement the sum of 100 merks, which however was still owing to Alexander's estate in 1695. James was a servitor—not a servant as we know it—to his kinsman Alexander Gordon, 5th Viscount Kenmure, a Covenanter. James Glendining died in 1679, possibly in the Covenanting army at Bothwell Bridge, leaving issue:—

- i. JOHN [17D].
- ii. James, probable younger son, who resided on Thomas Maxwell's farm of Blairinnie, whereof [13D] John Glendoning of Drumrash had held a remainder. James

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

married Janet, second daughter and co-heiress of James Wilson of Clarebrand, parish of Crossmichael. She died in 1725, survived by her husband and an only child, Isobel Glendining, then wife of James M'Clandnery in Munraig.

17D. JOHN GLENDINING, son and heir of [16DA] James, apparently held in fee the farm of Fominoch, parish of Parton. It is abundantly clear that strained relations had long existed between the Houses of Parton and Drumrash and the feud was constantly fed by difference of religious belief. Both claimed right to the parish patronage, which had been diverted from the old Catholic house to the younger Protestant line in 1555. The old differences were still in evidence when, in 1683, John Glendining in Fominoch appeared as witness in Privy Council proceedings to the effect that his chief [18] William Glendoning of Parton had harbored John Crichton, a declared traitor; in other words one who desired to worship as he pleased. Parton was imprisoned. As Glendining of Phominock, John signed the Test at Kirkcudbright in 1684. Upon 25 January 1687 Grizel, sister and heiress of Roger Dempster in Over Laggane, was inest in mid Fominoch, being a third part of the 3 merk land of Fominock. She was probably Glendining's mother. Before the century closed the House of Parton had repossessed and thereafter retained the whole farm. Upon 25 October 1695 John Glendining was decreed, by the Commissary of Kirkcudbright, nearest kin and executor dative to his deceased father, James Glendining, and was then described as a merchant traveller in *England*. His ultimate fate yet awaits solution.

DRUMRASH

AUTHORITIES AND NOTES.

13D. JOHN GLENDONING.

Birth:—Exch. Rolls xviii, 591.

Marriage:—Reg. Mag. Sig. iii, 2729; iv, 1334; vi, 40-2 (follow descent of Barnbord).

Death:—Comp. Reg. P.C. xiv, 458; 2s. viii, 280-1. Reg. Mag. Sig. vii, 320x, 1729. Edinb. Tests.

Issue:—Acc. Ld. High Treas. xi, 336. Reg. Mag. Sig. vi, 39-42; vii, 430; vi, 2039. Inq. Retorn. Abb. i, 41. Reg. P.C. xiv, 458, 707. 2s. viii, 280-1, 145-6, 161-2, 670, 686, 245; ii, 203, 263, 410. Lands in Galloway (M'Kerlie) iii, 163, 412; v, 59. Scots Peerage v, 109.

General:—As above. Reg. Mag. Sig. v, 42, 135, 1474; vi, 325. Caledonia (Chalmers) v, 317x. Reg. P.C. ii, 720.

14D. JOHN GLENDONING.

Birth:—Acc. Ld. High Treas. xi, 336.

Marriage:—Scots Peerage v, 109.

Death:—Consider Reg. Mag. Sig. vi, 39.

Issue:—Ibid. Reg. P.C. 2s. viii, 280-1; x, 461, 482, 489; xiii, 325, 357-8. Reg. Deeds xii.

General:—As above. Reg. P.C. iv, 372.

Note:—Testament of a certain John G. in Penninghame was pr. in Edinb. 30 Aug. 1593. He may have been yr. of Drumrash.

15D. JOHN GLENDONING.

Birth:—Reg. Mag. Sig. vi, 39. Inq. Retorn. Abb., i, 593.

Marriages:—Reg. Mag. Sig. viii, 1415. Lands in Galloway (M'Kerlie) ii, 211; v, 60. Reg. of Sasines (1624).

Issue:—Lands in Galloway iv, 5; v, 52, 60; and comment in text.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

Death:—*Ibid.*

General:—As above. Reg. P.C. vi, 302, 308, 707-10; viii, 280-1, 704, 706, 380, 386; ix, 509; x, 481-2, 489, 525, 533, 552; xiii, 357-8, 630; 2s. iii, 194-5. Pitcairn vi, 122, 552. D.N.B. xxii, 161. Reg. Mag. Sig. vii, 1369; viii, 1067. Testaments (Alexander G. of Drumrash 1690. James, Sarah and Helen Glendining 1695).

16D. ALEXANDER GLENDONING.

Birth:—Lands in Galloway v, 60

Marriage:—His testament proved Kirkcudbright 1701.

Issue:—As above. Reg. P.C. 3s x, 377, 590.

Death:—His testament, Kirkcudbright 1690.

General:—As above.

16DA. JAMES GLENDINING.

Birth, death, issue, etc.:—Reg. of Deeds iii. His testament proved Kirkcudbright 1695. Testament of Janet Wilson or Glendining proved there 1725. Lands in Galloway iii, 285.

17D. JOHN GLENDINING.

Birth and general:—His father's testament. Reg. P.C. 3s. viii, 606; x, 227. Lands in Galloway v, 55.

Notes:—i. Arms of Drumrash prior to 1672—Sable a cross engrailed or. A sword azure, hilt or, in dexter chief (Lyon Office MSS.).

ii. The author (G. T. Clindening, Adelaide), despite close research and extensive enquiry, is unable to conclude some of the memoirs in this work. He urges all of the name to forward full accounts of their ancestry for inclusion in future parts.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

PART X.



KIRKCUDBRIGHT

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

14K. ROBERT GLENDONING IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT, second son of [13D] John Glendoning of Drumrash, was born in 1556, and in 1584 graduated M.A. at Glasgow. He then joined the ministry of the reformed Church. In 1592 he received from Alexander McGhie of Balmaghie a ten shilling farm in Barnbord, Balmaghie; and in 1594 was admitted Rector of Parton. Soon afterwards that devout churchman, Rev. John Welsh, son-in-law of Knox, met the priestly Glendoning "ostentatiously decorated with gold and silver lace and but recently come home from his travels", and so thoroughly disapproved of him, that he desired him to go home, change his apparel and betake himself to study, "for", said he, "Robert Glendining is destined to be my successor in the ministry at Kirkcudbright". When Mr. Welsh removed to Ayr, Robert was appointed to the vacant church, and in 1602 had also Dunrod and Galtway in his charge. In 1599 he was served heir to his brother Alexander in another ten shilling part of Barnbord. In 1605 Robert witnessed a bond for Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar at Kenmure Castle, and by the grace of King James VI became Vicar of Dunrod. Upon 17 January 1607 he was elected Moderator of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright; but on 7 July, that year, in the parish kirk clashed with the Provost, Sir Robert Maclellan of Bomby, who struck him in the face and felled him to the floor! Bomby had shattered the peace of that Sabbath morn by assaulting one, Forrester, in the church, and Glendoning had called upon him in the Name of God to desist. Disciplined by the Privy Council on Glendoning's petition, the violent magistrate then attempted to murder the cleric's youngest brother, George Glendoning, on the highway to Sweetheart Abbey. In 1608 Robert was a member of the General Assembly, and in 1610 again a member of that body, which met at Glasgow. Upon 4 January 1615 the King presented him to the Vicarage of Kirkcudbright; but from

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

that hour Robert took an irrevocable stand on the side of true Presbyterianism. Despite the rage and abuse of Cowper, Bishop of Galloway, Glendoning openly defied him, sternly opposed the exacting of kirk penalties, and prohibited any Episcopalian from occupying his pulpit in old Greyfriars kirk. Steady resistance to prelacy through all the remaining years of his life gained for Glendoning a martyr's crown. In 1634 the anti-Presbyterian Commissioners used every endeavour to depose him, but he still continued to preach. In 1636 the Bishop of Galloway arrogantly issued a warrant for his imprisonment; but his son, William Glendoning, a burgh magistrate, indignantly refused to jail his aged father, who, encouraged by the devotion of the burgh people, persisted in his ministrations. The Provost and Council of the burgh valiantly adhered to their pastor, his church, and his son. All were seized and thrown into prison at Wigtown, and Robert Glendoning, now 80 years of age, was forced by the Court of High Commission, on the plea of prolonged and determined opposition to the Articles of Perth, to relinquish his ministerial functions. Driven from the beloved kirk he had so faithfully served, Robert did not long survive. He died in the year of Christ 1637, on the eve of that Covenant he and thousands of his persecuted faith had founded; that National Covenant destined to shake the realm to its foundations, change its dynasty, alter its destiny and free forever the soul of Britain. Robert's first wife was Barbara, daughter of Rev. Ninian McClenochan, minister of Glenluce. By her he had three sons and probably three daughters:—

- i. ROBERT [15K].
- ii. WILLIAM [15KA].
- iii. James, burgess of Kirkcudbright in 1633, perhaps Lord Lovat's master of the household at Beaulieu 1628-32. James seems to have become involved in some dispute, during his father's persecution in Kirkcudbright, with a total stranger, Peter Duncan. James struck and killed

KIRKCUDBRIGHT

this man, but at his trial before the Special Magistrates, John Broun of Carsleuch and John Fullarton of Carlton, in the burgh tolbooth on 15 September, 1637, swore that his action was sudden and "not of forethought and felonie". He was sentenced to banishment from the realm; and, despite a petition by his father, brothers, kin and friends, the Lords in Edinburgh confirmed the sentence, directing that he was never to return to Scotland, 21 June 1638.

- iv. Barbara, wife of James Milligan of Blackmyre, in 1625
- v. Marion, wife of William Gordon of Burnhead and Robertoun in 1632.
- vi. Mary who married George Welsh in Kirkcudbright. Her testament was proved there in 1665.

On or before 30 November 1618 Robert married (ii) Grizel, daughter of William M'Ghie, a burgh magistrate. She was living there in 1637.

15K. ROBERT GLENDONING IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT, eldest son of [14K] Robert, was born in 1603, and "having bestowit ane greit part of his youth in vertew and letters" was, in 1625 at Edinburgh, admitted a Notary Public before Hay of Forresterseat and Skein of Corrahill, Senators of the College of Justice. Martin Glendonig, merchant burgess of Edinburgh (part xii) was his surety, and Robert duly bound himself under penalty of £100 to keep a protocol book. This book (1625-35) is still in existence at Kirkcudbright. In 1630-2 Robert was Town Clerk of Kirkcudbright, and signalized the former year by defying the Provost, William Fullarton, a close friend of his father. In September 1637 Robert, as a notary public, assisted in the preparation of a petition from the heritors of Kirkcudbright against the use of the Service Book or Liturgy imposed upon the people in 1636. This petition he himself signed as Robert

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

Glendoning of Billies, a small estate in the parish of Kelton, which he became possessed of in 1632. He resigned this land in 1662 to John Ewart in payment of a debt of 2,000 merks, but evidently retained the superiority, being frequently styled of Billies thereafter. In 1663 induction of Episcopal incumbents occasioned riots in Kirkcudbright and other parishes in Galloway. They were abused and insulted by the rabble. Tumult arose in the burgh, and Robert Glendoning tendered some good advice to the Provost-elect, John Ewart. That dignitary ignored him and refused to take command of the dangerous situation. The government intervened. Ewart and other burgh officers were arrested, transported to Edinburgh, and fined, imprisoned, or banished from the realm. A new election for magistrates was ordered, and Robert "cordially accepted" the office of Bailie of the burgh, 25 May 1663. He represented it in parliament as Commissioner or member in 1665; and at Ayr in 1666 was one of the magistrates who—doubtless much to his dislike—tried, convicted, and condemned to death a number of Covenanters found in rebellion. Still styled of Billies, Robert held office as Bailie of the burgh in 1667; and, so styled, was living there in 1672-3. He and his son appear to have been but moderate Presbyterians. Robert married Isobel Crichton, and she was resident in the burgh in 1663. There can be little doubt that they were the parents of at least two children:—

- i. JOHN [16K].
- ii. Agnes, who in 1684 resided with Robert at Robertoun. She appears to have married William Mure, Provost of Wigtown, who died in 1709.

After his son's death Robert appears resident at and styled of Robertoun, evidently as guardian or tutor of John's two sons, William and John Glendining, both then (1684) under age and heirs to that estate. He is unlikely to have long survived that year.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT

15KA. WILLIAM GLENDONING IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT, second son of [14K] Robert, was in 1628 a merchant burghess of that burgh and in 1629 was inest in a booth (store or office) in the High Street, probably as his place of business. Again, in 1629, William was procurator for Gordon of Lochinvar, resigning lands in the Stewartry on his behalf. From 1632 to 1637 William was Bailie of the burgh, and represented it in the General Assembly of the Church at Glasgow in 1638. In 1638-9, 1645-6, 1649-50, 1652 and part of 1655, and probably in the years between, he was Provost or chief magistrate of the burgh, and from 1633 to 1643 its Commissioner in parliament. From 1645 to 1652 (except for the year 1649 when he was absent in England and [15L] John Glendoning of Laggane took his place) William was Commissioner therein for the Stewartry. During the whole of his parliamentary career he took a prominent and forceful interest in the Scots House and its Committees, especially those of i. The Kirks; ii. Brotherly Assistance of the English Parliament; iii. Articles of Treaty between the Kingdoms; iv. Acts for the Collection of Loan and Tax. One of the leading Commoners of his time, William was also Auditor for the Army of the Covenant, passing accounts for salaries, supplies and other commitments in 1645-6. Upon 17 December 1647 he received a Crown grant of the lands and barony of Gelston in Galloway, and was thereafter known as William Glendoning of Gelston. In 1649 he was one of a Commission—the others being the Earl of Lothian and Sir John Cheisley—chosen by the Scots to represent them in the English legislature at Westminster. There (see Part v, No. 21) they vigorously protested, but in vain, against the sentence of death pronounced upon King Charles I. When the Martyr's son was proclaimed King in Scotland, the Commissioners were instructed to visit Holland and interview him; but at Gravesend, on the point of embarkation, they were arrested by a troop of Cromwell's horse, "by warrant from that blasphemous army and wicked parliament", conveyed to Berwick, and left by the roadside to find their way home as best

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONIVYN

they could. In 1650 William Glendoning's was the solitary and significant vote cast in the Scots House against the continuance of the aged Alexander Leslie, Earl of Leven, as Commander-in-chief of the Scots Army. There was of course ample justification for the courageous stand Glendoning (a staunch Covenanter and Presbyterian) made in the face of popular clamour. Even the celebrated soldier himself, enfeebled by age and a lifetime of hard service, desired to resign his command. And of course the Opposition sought to besmirch the representative from Galloway in approbrious and disgusting terms—"a phanatick fellow, made from the dung-hill by meddling with the publick service". In 1652 William registered his dissent to the proposed union of England and the old Scots kingdom so dear to his heart, the free, the unvanquished land his fathers had so long and valiantly fought to maintain and defend. In 1634 he married Christina Colville, almost certainly a daughter of John Colville, Commandator of Culross, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Melville of Halhill in Fife: she who was styled Lady Culross. William and Christina held the lands of Chapelton, parish of Borgue, and were the parents of an only child:—

ELIZABETH GLENDINING, served heiress of her father on 14 August 1655 in the barony of Gelston, parish of Kelton, and the farms of Cuill and Corra, parish of Buittle. She was thrice married (i) to George, eldest son of [16], John Glendoning of Parton in 1655, without issue; (ii) in 1657 to John Maxwell, 2nd son of John, 3rd Earl of Nithsdale, with issue a daughter Elizabeth; (iii) in 1659 to Sir Thomas Maxwell, 2nd son of Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun, by whom she had Sir Robert Maxwell, 3rd Baronet of Orchardtoun. Elizabeth Glendining, and Lady Gelston, reverted to the old cherished faith of her remote forefathers: A Roman Catholic, she was living in 1704.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT

16K. JOHN GLENDONING (GLENDINING) IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT, apparently only son of [15K] Robert, witnessed two of the latter's bonds there in 1663, and in 1666 appears to have been associated with Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun in the plantation of Londonderry, Ireland. In 1667, 1668 and part of 1669 John was Bailie of Kirkcudbright, and in or before March 1669 married Maria, only surviving child of William Gordon of Robertoun by his wife Marion Glendonning. Her only brother, William Gordon, younger of Robertoun, was one of the Presbyterian insurgents slain at Rullion Green in the Pentland rising of 1666. By his wife Mary, sister and heiress of John Gordon of Largmore, young William Gordon left an only infant child, John, heir to Robertoun and Largmore. This boy and his mother were subjected to the grossest persecution by government troops. His claims were ignored, and his father's sister, Maria Gordon, was served heiress to old William Gordon in 1668-9—*Marie haeres Gulielmi Gordoun de Robertoun patris in 6 merc de Rattrra, 3 merc de Robertoun, 2 merc de 4 merc de Kingzeantoun, molendino de Kirkanders*, all in the parish of Kirkandrews now Borgue. After her marriage to John Glendonning, he in March 1669 was inest in these farms. Then and thereafter Glendonning was constantly styled of Robertoun, and at that time was elected Provost of Kirkcudbright. He sat in the Scots legislature as member for the burgh from January 1667 until November 1673, retaining the chief magistracy until his death early in 1674. His wife survived, but appears to have been deceased before 19 September 1687, when her late brother's only son, John Gordon of Largmore, received sasine of the superiority in Robertoun. Glendonning left two children by his wife:—

- i. William Glendinning, who, as his father's heir, was in July 1690 inest in the farms of Meggarland and Barcroft, parish of Borgue. In November 1690 William and his

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

- brother received sasine of their mother's lands of Rober-toun, Rattrra, Kingzeantoun and the mill of Kirkandrews.
- ii. John Glendinning, who, upon receiving inestment as above, immediately resigned his interest therein to his cousin, John Gordon of Largimore. The fate of these brothers Glendinning is yet to be determined.
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AUTHORITIES AND NOTES.

14K. ROBERT GLENDONING.

Birth, marriages, death:—Reg. Mag. Sig. vi, 40-2. Fasti Ecclesie (Scott) ii, 416.

Issue:—Ibid: His son's protocol book. Galloway (Mackenzie) ii, 41. Reg. P.C. 2s.; vi, 4,507; vii, 22; Reg. Sasines (1625). House of Gordon (Spalding) iii, 321. Test. Marie Glendoning, Kirkcudbright, 1665.

General:—As above. Galloway (Mackenzie) ii, 16N, 92N, 26N. Galloway (Sloan) 141. Inq. Retorn. Abb. i, 41. Lands in Galloway (M'Kerlie) iii, 108; iv, 119. Reg. P.C. vii, 302, 588; xiv, 530, 554. Dumfries and Galloway (Maxwell) 243. Letters of Samuel Rutherford (Bonar).

15K. ROBERT GLENDONING.

Birth:—Fasti Ecclesie ii, 416. His protocol book. Reg. P.C. 2s; vi, 4.

Marriage.—Reg. of Deeds (1663).

Issue:—Inferential. Reg. P.C. 3s, ix. Comm. of Wigtown (1709).

KIRKCUDBRIGHT

General:—As above. Reg. P.C. 2s; iii, 530, 620; vi, 4, 714-5; 3s. i, 374, 364-6, 664; ix, xii. Reg. Mag. Sig. (1632), 2,009 (1664), 679. Galloway (Mackenzie) ii, 175N, 145-6. Acts Parl. Scot. vii, 527. Reg. of Deeds iii, vii, xii.

15KA. WILLIAM GLENDONING.

Birth:—Fasti Ecclesie ii, 416. Reg. Sasines (1632).

Marriage:—Protocol book of his brother. Letters of Samuel Rutherford (Bonar), letter ccxxii to Lady Culross, "your son-in-law W.G. is now truly honoured".

Death and issue:—Inq. Retorn. Abb. i, 266. Scots Peerage vi, 487. Reg. Sasines (1655). Lands in Galloway iii, 261; iv, 112.

General:—As above. Galloway (Mackenzie) ii, 38, 60, 66, 70, 74, 83N, 86N, 88-9, 92-8. Acts Parl. Scot. Reg. P.C. 3s, 652-3. Reg. Mag. Sig. ix, 1878, etc. Scottish Hist. Soc. No. 40. Army of the Covenant; and many more.

16K. JOHN GLENDONING.

Birth:—Inferential, see text 15K.

Marriage and death:—Reg. of Deeds (1674).

Issue:—Lands in Galloway iii, 210-1. Inq. Retorn. Abb. (1690).

General:—As above. Reg. P.C. 3s, i, 364-6, 664. P.R.O. of N.I. (1934). Reg. of Deeds ix, x, xi, xiii, xiv. Lands in Galloway iii, 201, 230; iv, 180; v, 112, 127, 307. Galloway (Mackenzie) ii, 178, 232. Acts Parl. Scot. vii, viii.

Notes:—i. Arms—Quarterly arg. and sa. a cross parted per cross engrailed and counterchanged. Crest—Two armoured arms holding a cross crosslet ppr. Motto: In Cruce Gloria.

ii. Author, G. T. Clindening, Adelaide.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

PART XI.



LAGGANE, MOCHRUM,
EDINBURGH

LAGGANE, MOCHRUM, EDINBURGH.

14L. WILLIAM GLENDONING OF LAGGANE or LOGAN, fourth son of [13D] John Glendoning of Drumrash, a merchant, held in 1592 part of Barnbord in Balmaghie; in 1598 witnessed at Dalry a bond by Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar; in 1607 was with his chief [14] Parton, threatening death to Westraw and Gaitgirth; upon 3 October 1607 received from [15] young Parton a grant in fee of Nether Laggane in Parton; in April 1608 was designed heir of inestment in a rental from William Maclellan's lands of Auchlane; and on 2 September 1608 gave caution in 2000 merks that his brother, George, would refrain from harm to Sir Robert Maclellan of Bomby. Upon 4 November 1614 [15] young Parton conveyed in fee the farm of Carkinnay (Garguhinge) in Parton to William, who, on 30 May 1620, inherited from his brother [14M] James the 4 merk lands of Mochrum and 40 penny farm of Hoddum Croft in Parton. He served on a jury at Dumfries in May 1622; was commissioned a J.P. in 1634; and in 1637 signed a protest at Kirkcudbright against the Service Book. In 1640 the Committee of Covenanters directed Laggane to produce a contract between him and [15] Parton "whairby he pretends right" to Parton's lands: a contract, no doubt, to save Parton's estate from confiscation. [15] Robert Glendoning was sworn to the King's cause, while his only brother [21] William was afar in Leven's continental levies or riding beneath the banner of the Covenant on English soil. We consider that Susanna Glendoning, Laggane's wife, was the link between him and his chief, and the consideration, Robert's interest in Longford, Ireland, for her sons: an interest comprised in some undefined proportion of 3164 acres near Ballyleghan and Killeen. In 1628 the King had charged Sir John Seton of Barns to undertake the whole acreage with severe and expensive restrictions as to tenancies and military defence,

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

but there is no known evidence that Seton accepted the whole responsibility; and probably the original assignees of 1621 were left with their allotments. Laggane died in 1647-8. His issue:—

- i. GEORGE [15M] of Mochrum.
- ii. JOHN [15L] of Laggane.
- iii. JAMES [16M] of Mochrum.
- iv. WILLIAM [16L] of Laggane.
- v. GEORGE [16LA] in Edinburgh.

14M. JAMES GLENDONING OF MOCHRUM, fifth son of [13D] John Glendoning of Drumrash, witnessed three grants at Drumrash house in 1592; was master of the household to [14] old Parton; concerned with him in threats to Gaitgirth and Westraw in 1607; was murderously attacked by the Provost of Kirkcudbright on Sweetheart Abbey highway in August 1607; upon 25 February 1608 received a Crown grant of Mochrum in Parton; in 1609 charged Alexander Gordon of Hillis with disturbing the peace in Edinburgh; was living in 1618; but deceased s.p. before 30 May 1620.

15M. GEORGE GLENDONING OF MOCHRUM, probable eldest son of [14L] William by an earlier marriage; styled *in Glenpair* 1607, and then designed heir to Nether Laggane. Upon 19 April 1623, styled of Mochrume, George was fined 100 merks for non-attendance as a juror in the court of justice, Jedburgh; was in 1634 commissioned a J.P.; in 1637 signed a protest at Kirkcudbright against the Service Book; upon 5 July 1642, styled of Lethin (Laggane), was commissioned by the government to apprehend Papists within the bounds of Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, and Annandale; and in 1643-4, styled of Mochrum, was Member for the Sewartry in parliament and a commissioner therein.

LAGGANE, MOCHRUM, EDINBURGH

for i. The Act of the Loan and Tax, and ii. The Act for the Committee of War in the Shires. A staunch Covenanter, George died shortly before 2 February 1647 when his only child Margaret succeeded him in an annual rent of £40 from Burnside farm in Parton, and on 3 January 1656 inherited his farm of Glenfute there. She probably married the Covenanter, John Macmillan of Brockloch, whose descendants held Glenfute and Burnside.

15L. JOHN GLENDONING OF LAGGANE, son of [14L] William, born about 1612 and then designed heir in Carkinnay, was so styled in 1630. He occupied Nether Laggane in 1642; upon 23 August 1647, as William's then eldest son, received a crown grant of Mochrum, resigned to his father by [16] Parton; in 1649 was Member for the Stewartry in parliament and a sponsor therein "for putting the kingdom of Scotland in a posture of defense"; in 1653 enfeoffed his next living brother and heir [16M] James in the 4 merk lands of Mochrum; was served heir to his late father and inest in Nether Laggane 8 January 1656; but died s.p. before 1 August 1660.

16M. JAMES GLENDINING OF MOCHRUM, son of [14L] William by his wife Susanna Glendoning, born before 1624, was almost certainly the young Ensign (1644) and valiant Captain (1645-6) of the name in Colonel William Stewart's Galloway Regiment of the Covenanting Army, present at the capture of South Shields fort and siege of Newcastle in 1644, at the siege of Hereford and in action against the Marquis of Montrose in 1645 (parts iv and v). Closely concerned in the activities of his brothers, James first held Mochrum from his next elder brother [15L] John for 19 years from 5 May 1653, but after John's death in 1660 succeeded to this 4 merk land, held of the Crown. Upon 22 June 1660 he was inest by John Hope of Cluin in the farms of Kilcrewchie (Glendoning of Drumrash superior)

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

and Clonie, parish of Parton, in exchange for Clunshilling-holm and Brekenhow in Terregles. Again, in 1660, his brother german [16L] William assigned him a bond of 3200 merks, due by Elizabeth, daughter of the late [15KA] William Glendoning of Gelston, which in 1665 was a charge in his favour by crown grant on the baronial lands of Gelston and the superiorities of Cuil and Corra in Buittle, all afterwards redeemed with the exception of Corra, which in 1670, with consent of James, but without resignation of his interest, was sold by Elizabeth to his brother german [16LA] George. In August 1662 James was living at Barend house in Parton, and then brought action by his brother George, before the Privy Council, Edinburgh, as follows: There is a peat moss belonging to the lands of Mochrum, of which by virtue of his titles he has been in possession for many years; but upon 1 July last, while his servants were carrying peats from the moss to his house of Barend [17] James Glendinning, fiar of Parton, and [18] William his brother, urged on by their father, fell upon these servants with their swords, drove them into Barend house, and vowed to have his life. The charge was not proved, and Glendinning had to forfeit £100 expenses to his kinsmen. Shortly after he suffered a heavy fine of £480 for adherence to the National Covenant: an echo no doubt of his service in the great Civil War. James next appears in February 1665 as collector among the other heritors of the parish for the repair of Parton manse; and in September 1665 was inest in the farm of Barend. In 1671 he and his brother german, George, were inest in the farm of Blackbellie in Buittle. Ever steadfast to the Covenant, James refused to take the Test in 1684 or attend the Episcopal service in Parton kirk, and gave constant shelter and protection to the poor fugitives of the Presbyterian faith. Denounced by Dalgleish, fanatical curate of Parton, stigmatised by the Government "a harbinger and resetter of rebels and fugitives", 7 October 1684, he was driven from his home to refuge in Ayr; but, after a hand-to-hand fight with the laird of Morton and his troopers, escaped to Edinburgh with

LAGGANE, MOCHRUM, EDINBURGH

his young wife (name unknown) and son. There they saw the savage execution of a Covenanting friend (probably John Nisbet of Hardhill), and immediately sought safety in Holland. Commissioned there an officer in the Dutch service, James, a vigorous and powerful man, volunteered for the expedition to Britain in 1688, joined Mackay's command, and fought for King William at Killiecrankie in 1689. In January 1690 James was cautioner for Margaret and Sarah Glendoning administering the estate of their late brother [16D] Drumrash, in which he and his son [17M] John were creditors. James died in 1698.

16L. WILLIAM GLENDINING OF LAGGANE, son of [14L] William, apprenticed to John Macmillan, merchant in Edinburgh, 31 January 1633, became most successful in this business at an early age. On 8 May 1648 he lent 3200 merks to his cousin [15KA] William Glendoning of Gelston on a bond. Principal being unpaid, the liability passed to Gelston's daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, 20 August 1655, when Laggane transferred the bond to his brothers [15L] John and [16M] James, finally assigning it to the latter alone 1 August 1660. In September 1662 William was fined £360 for adherence to the National Covenant. Upon 8 December 1663 he and his wife, Marion Crock, had sasine in life-rent of Nether Laggane, followed in April 1665 by his own inestment therein; and in the lands of Kirkconnell (Blackmark, Lairdmenauch, Wood and Underwood) in Tunland parish. In 1666 he and [15K] Robert Glendoning of Billies guaranteed an obligation by his brother german [16M] James to James Walwod in Edinburgh; and in 1670 he assigned his interest in Corra to his brother german [16LA] George in Edinburgh. Upon 9 October 1684, probably desiring to save the estate of his only surviving brother, William signed the Test at Kirkcudbright. He was buried in old Greyfriars kirkyard, Edinburgh, 4 January 1687.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

16LA. GEORGE GLENDINING IN EDINBURGH, youngest son of [14L] William, merchant in Greyfriars parish, married there in 1649 Euphame Nisbet; in 1660, as a merchant burgess of the city, witnessed an assignment by his brother [16L] William; appeared in 1662 for his brother [16M] James before the Lords in Edinburgh; and in July 1670 with the consent of his said brothers german, William (who assigned his interest therein) and James (who did not) purchased from Elizabeth, daughter of the late [15KA] William Glendoning of Gelston, the 6 merk lands of Corra, parish of Buittle. In 1671 George and his brother James were inest in Blackbellie. He died in October 1680. His testament was confirmed in Edinburgh 29 December 1682, his widow Euphame being sole executrix. Their issue:—

- i. John, merchant burgess in Greyfriars parish, member of The Edinburgh Merchant Company. He and his wife, Martha Weir, were inest in Nether Laggane, its houses, yards and pertinents, 5 January 1687. In June 1694 he had sasine (and was so styled) of the lands of Corra in Buittle, Quarter in Tunkland, and Trostrie in Twynholm. He is believed to have sold Corra in 1696 to John Irving of Drumcoltran and John McGeorge of Cocklick, but the superiority remained with his cousin and namesake. Glendining and his wife seem to have been deceased in 1716, when their lands of Nether Laggane passed to the Coltharts. They had five children buried in Greyfriars kirkyard:—i. a child 11 February 1684, ii. a child 8 September 1684, iii. Jean, in the Tod tomb 22 April 1685, iv. a child 10 January 1693, v. a halflin 15 March 1700.
- ii. Susanna, resident at Blackmark in 1684, but deceased before 5 January 1687, when her brother was served her heir. Nevertheless she appears to have been the wife of Robert Colthart of Leaths in Buittle, who in

LAGGANE, MOCHRUM, EDINBURGH

1716 was inest in the life-rent of Nether Laggane, his son, Robert Colthart of Laggane, and Susanna, daughter of the late James Colthart, being equally inest in the lands of Nether Laggane, 15 September 1716, their descendants inheriting.

17M. JOHN GLENDINING IN EDINBURGH, son of [16M] James, a child in 1684, was in January 1690 joined with his father (acting as his cautioner) as creditor in the deceased estate of [16D] Drumrash; and upon 20 December 1698 was of age and had succeeded to the paternal lands of Mochrum, Barend, Kilcrewchie and Clonie, all in Parton, and the superiority of Corra in Buittle; claiming also his late uncle [16L] William's lands of Kirkconnell. John immediately sold Mochrum in 1698 to James Dalzell of Fairgirth, merchant in Dumfries, and within the next few years (1699-1715) Barend, Kilcrewchie and Clonie to the same gentleman. The mercantile business of his line, founded quite seventy years before in old Greyfriars parish, Edinburgh, now claimed his attention. In 1726 John Glendining, a merchant burgess of the city, but styling himself of Corra, was inest in the above lands of Kirkconnell, with Lairdmenauch, Wood and Underwood; but before 1733 severed this, the last link with Galloway, by sale or resignation to William M'Guffock, elder of Rusco. Perhaps something more than mere sentimental interest in the former possessions of the Glendinings in Longford prompted John to establish there in 1719 the merchant business of his family; but we doubt that he ever relinquished the long-established house in Edinburgh or ever formed a permanent abode in Longford. He is indeed mentioned there but once, namely in 1719. Possibly he was there in 1738; but is not thereafter recorded in any known county or parochial source until 1754, when he appears in the Will of his son, George, but without address or other designation, and not, as one would suppose (had he been resident there) an executor. No Will or Ad-

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

ministration in his name was ever proved in Ireland. It seems that his true domicile was outside that kingdom: that he had not forsaken his Scots home in old Greyfriars, Edinburgh. His wife, Mary Little, was living in 1754, the mother of his recorded sons in Ireland:—

- i. GEORGE [18M] in Longford.
- ii. ALEXANDER [18L] in Westport.

17L. ALEXANDER CLENDINING IN BALLYMAHON, county Longford, traditional younger brother of [17M] John, merchant, possessed a substantial house there and “houses, lands and tenements” in the county. His Will, dated 13 August, 1757, proved in Ardagh 10 January 1758 by his wife (name not stated) and Lemuel Shuldham of Ballymolvey, mentions her nieces, Mary and Catherine Wiggin, and his only surviving child:—

John Clendining in Ballymahon, gentleman, born there; entered T.C. Dublin in 1746 aged 17; did not graduate; married Miss Berwick; died February 1772. His Will, dated 14 February 1772, proved in Dublin 14 April 1772 by two of the executors, John Bredin of Cloncallows and Francis Beckerstaff of Keenagh, leaves all his “freeholds, freehold leases and leases for years” to his children:—i. Alexander, gentleman, to have his father’s substantial slate residence at Ballymahon with its park of 18 or 19 acres, and the lands of Clonkeen, county Longford. In 1777 Alexander as an executor, swore to the due observance of his father’s Will. ii. Leonard, to have the lands of Lissancreva and Ballynamana (near Ballylegghan and Killeen), county Longford. iii. William, to have a house in Ballymahon, the Pound Park there of 10 acres, Bryanton’s Park of 11 acres, and the lease of Auchavanagh. iv. Margaret, to have £300, linen, etc.

LAGGANE, MOCHRUM, EDINBURGH

18M. GEORGE CLENDINING IN LONGFORD, son of [17M] John, merchant, married a daughter of Oliver Bond there, brother of Sir James Bond of Coolamber, Longford, baronet. George died in his father's lifetime. His Will, dated 1 April 1754, was proved in Ardagh 5 September 1754 by the named executors, the above Oliver Bond and Andrew Allen of Longford. Testator left two infant children:—

- i. James, of whom no other trace in Ireland; but in 1787 James Glendining of old Greyfriars parish, Edinburgh, Writer to the King's Signet, married there Jean, daughter of Robert Walker of that parish.
- ii. Mary.

18L. ALEXANDER GLENDINING (CLENDINING) IN WESTPORT, a younger son of [17M] John, born at Longford 1719, entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1738, graduating there B.A. in 1742; was Prebendary of Lackan 1763-7 and Minister of Westport until his death. According to Rev. J. Hannay of Westport he signed the vestry minute book as Alex Glendining, but the signature to his Will is Alex Clendining. He possessed three houses there and a farm in county Sligo. His Will, dated 26 September 1788, proved in Dublin by his eldest son 1799. In June 1766 he married Eleanor, daughter of John Clark of Carrowbeg. Born in 1748 she died in London 1832. Their issue:—

- i. JOHN [19L].
- ii. GEORGE [19LA].
- iii. Alexander, died young.
- iv. Thomas, of Thomastown, county Mayo, born 1777. High Sheriff of the county in 1836, he died in 1847. His Will then proved in Dublin.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

v. Mary, married in 1790 Joseph Lambert of Brookhill, Mayo.

vi. Elizabeth, married in 1797 Henry Erskine, barrister.

19L. JOHN GLENDINING (CLENDINING) IN EDINBURGH, eldest son of [18L] Alexander, born in Westport, entered Trinity College, Dublin, 14 October 1785, aged 16, graduating there B.A. in 1790. Entering Edinburgh University he there gained his M.D. in 1791. He practised for a number of years in Edinburgh; and is believed to have died suddenly in London without issue.

19LA. GEORGE CLENDINING (GLENDINING) IN WESTPORT, second son of [18L] Alexander, born there, entered T.C. Dublin in 1785 aged 15, but did not graduate. An influential merchant and banker, George was a munificent patron of the town of Westport, where a large monumental memorial—known as the Glendining statue, bearing the family arms, and still standing in the main street—was erected to his memory. High Sheriff of county Mayo in 1799, he married Mary, daughter of Andrew Nicholson, B.A., of Dublin, and had issue by her:—

i. John, born at Westport, entered T.C. Dublin in 1814 aged 16, graduating B.A. in 1818 and later M.A. Entering Magdalen, Oxford, he there gained in 1827 his M.B., later qualifying M.D. in London. An eminent physician, he died there in 1848 at No. 16 Wimpole Street. He married in 1831 Ann Marie, daughter of Rev. Henry Palmer, Rector of Ore in Sussex, and had issue by her:—1. George Henry Palmer Clendining and 2. Mary Eleanor Clendining.

ii. Alexander, born at Westport, entered T.C. Dublin in 1814 aged 15.

LAGGANE, MOCHRUM, EDINBURGH

- iii. George (Clendining), born at Westport, entered T.C. Dublin in 1825 aged 19, graduating there B.A. in 1830, M.A. 1833, M.B. 1835. A Dublin surgeon, he had license to marry there in 1841 Jane Barrett. His descendants are believed to reside in Ottawa, Canada.
- iv. Andrew (Glendining), cornet in the British Army 1827, lieutenant 1829, paymaster 1850, on half-pay 1858. Served with the 9th Regiment in the Crimea.
- v. Eleanor.
- vi. Geraldine.
- vii. Mary, who married in 1831 Sir Richard Annesley O'Doncl, of Newport House, Mayo, baronet, and died in 1893 in London.
- viii. Margaret.
- ix. Elizabeth, who married in 1836 Vernon Schalch, Barrister, Dublin.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

AUTHORITIES AND NOTES.

14L. WILLIAM GLENDONING.

Birth:—Reg. Mag. Sig. vi. 39-42; vii, 1729.

Marriage:—Reg. Sasines (1624).

Death:—Compare Reg. Mag. Sig. ix, 1846 and Reg. of Deeds xxxiii, 364.

Issue:—Text 15M: Reg. of Deeds xxxiii, 364; xxxv, 801.

General:—As above; Reg. P.C. v, 381, 627, 707; vi, 715; viii, 280-1, 670; xiv, 458, 669; Reg. Mag. Sig. (1608) 688; Inq. Retorn. Abb. i, 147; Protocol Book of [15K] Rob. Glendonning; Lands in Galloway (MPKerlie) v, 51; Reg. P.C. xii, 420; Pat. R. Ireland Charles I, 151, 355, 368-9.

14M. JAMES GLENDONING.

Birth:—Reg. Mag. Sig. vi, 39-42, 2039.

Death:—Inq. Retorn. Abb. i, 147.

General:—As above; Reg. Mag. Sig. vii, 1423; Reg. P.C. viii, 145-6, 161-2, 280-1, 294, 670; x, 173, 407.

15M. GEORGE GLENDONING.

Birth:—Text and Reg. Mag. Sig. vii, 1729.

Death and issue:—Inq. Retorn. Abb. i, 247, 270; Reg. P.C. 3s, ix, 555; Domestic Papers (1702).

General:—As above; Reg. P.C. xiv, 712; v, 381; vi, 715; vii, 290; Act Parl. Scot. vi, 29, 53, 135.

LAGGANE, MOCHRUM, EDINBURGH

15L. JOHN GLENDONING.

Birth:—Reg. Mag. Sig. ix, 1846.

Death:—Reg. Deeds xxxiii, 364.

General:—As above; Reg. Mag. Sig. vii, 1729; Protocol Book of [15K] R. Glendoning; Lands in Galloway v, 51; Reg. Deeds xxiv, 254; Act Parl. Scot. (1649); Inq. Retorn. Abb. ii, 4193.

16M. JAMES GLENDINING.

Birth:—Reg. Deeds xxxiii, 364, xxxv, 801.

Death and Issue:—Inq. Retorn. Abb. ii, 8046.

General:—As above; Army of the Covenant, i, xxxii, etc.; Reg. Deeds xxiv, 254; x, 534; Reg. Sasines (Dumfries) vii, 204; Reg. Mag. Sig. (1665) 706; Reg. P.C. i, 248-9; ix, 514; x, 593, 597, 604; Act Parl. Scot. vii, 428; Lands in Galloway iii, 252, 275; iv, 111; v, 55, 62; The Covenanters (Robertson) 104; Test. of [16D] Drumrash, 1690.

16L. WILLIAM GLENDINING.

Birth:—Reg. Deeds xxxiii, 364; xxxv, 801.

Marriage:—Lands in Galloway iii, 267.

Death:—Reg. Greyfriars.

General:—As above; Reg. Apprentices Edinb.; Act Parl. Scot. vii, 428; Lands in Galloway v, 195; Reg. Deeds xviii, 671; Reg. P.C. x, 227.

16LA. GEORGE GLENDINING.

Birth:—Reg. Deeds xxxv, 801.

Marriage:—Parish of Edinb. Reg.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

Death:—His Testament Comm. Edinb. Vol. 77.

Issue:—Inq. Retorn. Abb. ii, 6692; Lands in Galloway iii, 275; v, 51, 206, 281; Greyfriars Reg. Edinb.; Reg. P.C. 3s, ix, xiii.

General:—As above; Reg. Deeds xxxiii, 364; Reg. P.C. 3s, i, 248-9; Lands in Galloway iii, 252.

17M. JOHN GLENDINING.

Birth:—Inq. Retorn. Abb. ii, 8046.

Marriage:—Ulster Office, Dublin.

Issue:—Will of his son, George, 1754; Matric. of his son, Alexander, T.C. Dublin 1738.

General:—As above; Testament of Drumrash [16D]; Douglas of Morton (Adams) 305; Lands in Galloway v, 196.

Descendants:—P.R.O. Dublin; Ulster Office, Dublin; Trinity Coll. Dublin; Burke's Landed Gentry (Clendinning); Greyfriars Reg. 1787.

Notes:—i. Arms and Crest of Westport line same as Parton (note ii, No. 20). Motto: In Cruce Fides.

ii. Author, G. T. Clindening, Adelaide.

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

PART XII.



MISCELLANEA

XII.

TEVIOTDALE.

ADAM [3] held lands in Hawick, his brother [4] SIMON in Cavers witnessed Baliol's grant 1368, slain at Otterburn 1388 (parts i, ii) buried Melrose Abbey (Synop. Sketch, Clendenan) his son—SIMON, akin to Somerville of Linton through Douglas of Lothian, m. 1398 Janet Somerville (House of Glendining) his son—SIMON in Cavers took action v. David Irwin "anent holding him scathless" 1474, m. 1427 third cousin Hawise de Glendonwyn (Ibid.: Act Audit: and part ii) his son—SIMON in Cavers pardoned for armed rebellion v. the King near Stirling 1488 (Cavers Mss.)—RICHARD, sheriff in Cavers, arrests the Master of Angus 1505; took part in 1498 in an assault on Duncrieff with his brother SIMON (Ibid.: Act Dom. Conc.) whose son—DAVID Glendonwyn slew the laird of Dalzell at Dumfries 1508 (House of Glendining)—JOHN Glendoning in Teviotdale, tenant in Outsiderig of Walter Scott of Howpaslet, cautioned at Hawick in 200 merks and pledged to the Regent 1569 (P.C. i, ii)—JAMES in Byreholm, by Cavers and Hawick, cautioner with Sandie Armstrong in Harden for John Armstrong of Powsholm at Jedburgh 1623 (P.C. xiv)—JOHN in Hawick his wife Janet Scott accused of witchcraft 1644 (Annals)—JAMES in Stobbycott near Hawick, fugitive Covenanter but takes the Test 1684 (P.C. x)—

- i. ARCHIBALD Glendining in Langraw, near Hawick, 1688 (P.C. xiii).
- ii. Janet m.c. 1662 Walter Scott of Goldielands, Hawick, and d. 1682 (Com. Peebles).
- ii. Helen, m. John Allan of Over Southfield, near Goldielands, and d. 1683 (Ibid.).

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

WESTERKIRK.

SIMON [10] his son—ARCHIBALD occupied Glendonwyn tower in Westerkirk and in 1498 took action v. Johnstone of that ilk and Murray of Duncreiff for robbing the tower of goods valued 100 merks (Act Dom. Conc.)—MARK and JOHN (Jock, Cok) of Glendonwyn, apparently his sons, in retaliation, with Richard Glendonwyn in Cavers and his brother Simon, Bartholomew Glendonwyn of that ilk and his brothers Simon and [12] Ninian, made a midnight assault on Murray's house of Duncreiff in Lauder in 1498. John of Glendonwyn held an interest in Merkeland of Bar in Parton 1516, and in 1536 witnessed a grant by [12] Ninian to their kinsman John Rutherford of Hunthill, a relative of the Pringles (Ibid.: Sec. Sig: R.M.S.)—ARCHIBALD Glendoning, squire to Robert Pringle of Blindlie, joined the English on Christmas eve 1543 (Hamilton Papers ii). His example was followed by the family 1547–52: the countryside had fallen to English arms. All submitted to the Regent 1569 (part iv). In 1585 Archibald Glendoning in Westerkirk shared in the crown indemnity to Lord Maxwell and his friends for all illegal acts since 1569 (A.P.S. iii). In 1584–5 an exchange of domicile had been effected: Thomas Armstrong of Gingells occupying Glendining tower (Border Papers i) while a scion of the Glendonings, apparently Archibald's son—ADAM took up residence at Gingells in Fwesdale (A.P.S. iii). Glendining tower was never again used as a residence by the Glendonings. It was held in 1602 by Ninian son of Thomas Armstrong "called of Gingells" (P.C. vi) and in 1614 sold to Johnston of Westraw. Sharing in the crown indemnity for the raid on Stirling in 1585 Adam Glendoning in Gingells (A.P.S. iii), situated at Fiddleton on the Fwes water, apparently had four sons, three of them with christian names common to the Armstrongs—

- i. Archibald Glendoning in Fiddleton, with John Graham of Thickside, gave curion in 500 merks at Dumfries for his brothers below 1622 (P.C. xiv).

MISCELLANEA

- ii. ANDREW in Logan settled in Riddings, Dunscore, 1622, his apparent issue—NINIAN, JOHN and DAVID Glendon-
ing in Riddings, Covenanters 1684 (P.C. xiv, ix).
- iii. LANCELOT in Logan settled at Quaas in Dryfesdale 1622,
dying there a Covenanter July 1685, m. Bessie Glendining
who adm. his testament in Dumfries, their issue—JOHN
Glendining (Clindinin) in Lockerbie, SIMON, Agnes,
Grissell and Jean (P.C. xiv, ix; Com. Dumfries vi).
- iv. HOB (Robert) in Logan settled 1622 at Hudshouse, par-
ish of Castleton, Liddesdale (P.C. xiv), probable ancestor
of the Glendinnings in Castleton, Norfolk and Norwich
(Mss. from Mr. J. E. Ives of Washington D.C.).

ESKDALEMUIR.

JOHN [11] had transactions with Kelso Abbey 1493 and held Dalgleish in Selkirk 1507, his son—ADAM Glendon-
ing, squire to Angus, etc. (part iii) in 1546 undertook to de-
liver a letter to Carlisle for David Maitland and in 1554 wit-
nessed in Selkirk documents between his relative David Hume
of Wedderburn (cousin to Angus) and Robert Michelson of
Blackhaugh. Of the family inheritance Adam occupied Wat-
carrick or Eskdalemuir, a tenandry, on the Esk above the
baronial lands of Glendonwyn, including the Castlehill,
Holm and Chapel of Watcarrick, all held by his ancestors as
early as 1376 from Melrose Abbey (Langholm, Hyslop). In
1585 Adam Glendoning in Watcarrick shared in the crown
indemnity to Lord Maxwell and his friends for all illegal
acts since 1569 (Hamilton Papers ii: Letters Hy. viii: R.M.S.
iv: Mss. Home: A.P.S. iii) his son—JOHN lived in England,
apparently at Bishopton near Ripon in Yorkshire (possibly
the family still held an interest there). He joined the Eng-
lish and fought (Pinkie 1547) against the Scots. Coming to
Scotland in 1548 he was, at the instance of Lachinvar, for-
given by the king. He m. before 1547 dau. of George Gor-

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

don in Kirkland. John Glendoning witnessed a grant of lands in Selkirk 1561, but in 1562 his goods there were seized by the sheriff. He appears to have held Drummoir near Dumfries from Lord Maxwell in 1583, but in Dec. 1585 was resident at Castlehill of Watcarrick or Eskdalemuir and included in the crown indemnity of Maxwell and his men for their part in the capture of Stirling and for all illegal acts since 1569 (Sec. Sig. iii: R.M.S. iv. vi: Acc. Ld. Treas. 1562: A.P.S. iii)---

- i. MATTHEW in Castlehill included in above indemnity 1585 (Ibid.)---JOHN, ADAM and BERTIL in Holm of Watcarrick 1623-8 (P.C. xiv, ii).
- ii. JAMES in Castlehill included in above indemnity 1585, apparently settled in Kirkgate, Dumfries, dying a merchant burghess of the town 1625 (A.P.S. iii: Com. Dumfries)---MATTHEW in Dumfries 1638 his son---JAMES in Dumfries, travelling merchant, d.v.p. 1638 (Ibid.)---JOHN Glendining in Kirkgate, Dumfries 1667 (P.C. ii).
- iii. ALEXANDER in Eskdalemuir included in above indemnity 1585, witnessed at Dumfries with his father, John Glendoning styled Drummoir, marriage contract of K. Glendoning below (A.P.S. iii: R.M.S. vi).
- iv. BARTIL in Carruthers Park included in indemnity of 1585 (A.P.S. iii)---SIMON Glendoning there, probably the borderer executed with Gavin Glendoning at Jedburgh Oct. 1606 (Ibid.: P.C. vii).
- v. GEORGE held land in Bowden, Rox. from Kelso Abbey 1567 (Ch. Kelso)---
 1. GEORGE in Edinburgh, merchant tailor 1605, burghess of Leith 1617, had held land in Bowden and owned tenement in Edinburgh 1631, m. there 1605 Marion Herring (P.C. xi: R.M.S. viii: P.R.)---JAMES in Leith

MISCELLANEA

and his wife Helen Browne 1669 (Reg. Deeds ix)—
Janet Glendining in Leith imprisoned in Dunnottar for
her religion but released 1685 (P.C. xi).

2. SIMON in Kelso 1618 (P.C. xi) probable ancestor of the
Glendinings in Lessudden, Melrose and Coldstream.

vi. Katherine, distinguished for staunch adherence to the
Catholic faith, m. by contract 19 Feb. 1583 at Dumfries to
John Maxwell of Conheath, merchant burghess of Dum-
fries (R.M.S. vi: P.C. xiii, ii).

FORTEVIOT.

JOHN [11], son of [10] Simon and his wife Elizabeth
Lindsay, m.c. 1480 Elizabeth dau. of William, Lord Sinclair,
by his wife Christian dau. of George Leslie, Earl of Rothes
(part iii). In 1481 Thomas Stewart, Lord Innermeath, m.
Janet widow of John Leslie, Master of Rothes, and dau. of
William Keith, Earl Marischal, cousin of above Elizabeth
Lindsay. From above connection it seems probable that John
Glendonwyn was the father of—THOMAS Glendonwyn in
Innermeath or Innermay, Forteviot, Perth, who in 1508–13
witnessed charters there and in Edinburgh of above Thomas,
Lord Innermeath, and had interests in Perth, Montrose and
(1529) the Guilds of Edinburgh (R.M.S.) his successor—
WALTER Glendonning in Perth took part in the historic armed
rising there by the citizens on behalf of the Provost, Lord
Ruthven, and was respited by the King 1548 (Sec. Sig. iii)
apparent ancestor of—WALTER Glendining in Innermay 1647
and his kinsmen JOUN, wright in Edinburgh 1647; THOMAS
in Greyfriars, Edinburgh, cordiner 1655; and NIXON in
Coalsnaughton, Tillicoultry, 1661, all of whom left issue in
Edinburgh (Reg. Apprentices and P.R. Edinb.).

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

MOFFAT.

NINIAN [12] his son—NINIAN Glendoning in Parton, after the sale of his lands in Carsphairn (part iii), apparently settled in Moffat under Johnston of that ilk, to whom and to Johnston of Wamphray and Johnston of Middlegill he was related through Maclellan of Bomby and Dunbar of Mochrum, also akin to Douglas of Drumlanrig. In 1607 Ninian Glendoning in Moffat was cautioned in 400 merks to keep the peace toward Lord Herries (P.C. xiv)—

- i. Jock in Middlegill, later in Paissalfute, shared in the crown indemnity for the raid on Stirling 1585, warned to keep the peace in Moffat 1607 (A.P.S. iii: P.C. xiv)—ROBERT in Paissalfute also warned to keep the peace in Moffat 1607, apparently held land in Kirkmichael from Drumlanrig 1608–10, m. Janet Johnston, their son (—) born 29 June 1608 (P.C. xiv, viii, ix).
- ii. PETER in Middlegill, a youth, also shared in above indemnity 1585 (A.P.S. iii)—
 1. ADAM in Middlegill, leaving for Ireland, to be arrested for attacking near Moffat Graham of Longbedholm 1630 (P.C. iii)—JAMES Glendoning in Middlegill d. 1678 (Com. Dumfries).
 2. JAMES in Howcleuch, Crawford, holding from Johnston of Middlegill, d. 1650—ARCHIBALD in Over Howcleuch, d. 1663—ROBERT in Redgairknow, Crawford d. 1751—JOUN Glendining in Crawford d. 1755 (Com. Lanark).
- iii. SIMON in Kirkbriderig accused with several Johnstons by Graham of Longbedholm of assault and wasting the lands of Hillhouse 1581 (P.C. iii).
- iv. JAMES in Kirkbriderig also in above charge 1581 (Ibid.).

MISCELLANEA

v. ARCHIBALD in Auchengat charged by Maxwell of Braco with fire raising and robbery 1594-5, lived in Wamphray 1597-1617 (P.C. v, xi)—DAVID in Cleuchside there 1615 (P.C. x)—JOHN in Kirkhill and Hillhouse there 1667-84 (Reg. Deeds viii, ix: P.C. ix)—

1. JAMES Glendining in Staywood there, Covenanter 1684, his wife Bessie Thomson d. 1685 (P.C. ix: Com. Dumf.).
2. Margaret in Hillhouse and Cleuchside 1684 (P.C. ix).
3. Janet in Kirkhill 1684 (Ibid.).

vi. MARTIN in Moffat witnessed there a bond for Robert Johnston of Corehead 1608, m. 1609 Margaret Johnston (her testament adm. Edinb. 1612), merchant burghess in Edinburgh 1609-28, bondsman there for [15K] Robert Glendoning of Kirkcudbright 1625, had second wife, name not stated, 1628; prosecuted in Edinburgh for unlawfully imprisoning a soldier (i.e. treason); Martin failed to face the court 1628. Again in Moffat 1637-42 and denounced a fugitive from justice by the courts of Edinburgh and Jedburgh (P.C. viii, x, ii, vi, vii) his issue—

1. DAVID in Kirkton, Lawhead, House of Muir and Leeps, all in Glencorse near Edinburgh, merchant 1661-91, his testament adm. there 1691 (Reg. Deeds i-xiii: P.C. xiv) his son—DAVID Glendining in Kingledeors, Peebles, served his heir 1697 (I.R.A.).
2. JAMES in Lawhead 1670 (Reg. Deeds x).
And probably
3. ROBERT in Moffat 1684 (P.C. ix)
4. JOHN in Moshope, Moffat 1684 (Ibid.).

THE HOUSE OF GLENDONWYN

5. THOMAS, prosecuted with Martin Glendoning at Jedburgh 1673, apparently the Covenanter, Thomas Glendoning in Meikleholmside, Moffat, 1684 (P.C. ix).
6. Janet in Moffat 1684 (Ibid.).
7. Margaret in Moffat m. William Adamson, merchant there, and d. 1678 (Com. Dumfries).
- vii. Margaret in Carsphairn wife of John Macmillan of Brockloch 1587 (M'Kerlie iii).

A REVIEW.

Mr. J. Robison, F.S.A., of Kirkcudbright, a valued correspondent, was good enough to bring to the notice of Mr. R. C. Reid of Cleuchbrae, Dumfries, President of the Dumfries and Galloway Antiquarian Society, the first ten parts of this history. Mr. Reid made them the subject of his presidential address in 1938, an honour quite unexpected but most deeply appreciated by the Author. His critical but kindly review appeared in the Dumfries and Galloway Courier and Herald of Nov. 23, 1938.

NOTES.

- i. Throughout this work read *infeft*, *infeftment* for *insest*, *insestment*.
- ii. John Glendonwyn [13] of Parton died shortly before 7 Dec. 1543 (Reg. Sec. Sig. iii, 531), not in 1560 as in text (part iv) on authority of Sir Robert Douglas. The entries of 1544-6 passed the Exchequer Seal after his death. Hamilton of Stanhouse resigned his rights when

MISCELLANEA

the ward and marriage of John's infant son and heir [14] Alexander (born 1541) were granted to Edward Maxwell of Hillis and Lochrutton and his son Edward Maxwell of Drumcoltran (Ibid.).

- iii. Frank Ormsby Clindening [28A] was appointed in 1941 Commander of the district Volunteer Defence Corps, Mannum. His only son, David, enlisted in the R.A.A.F. and was accepted for air crew 5 Dec. 1941.
- iv. When the present great conflict is over the author (G. T. Clindening) expects to publish a supplementary volume—with acknowledgements to his correspondents—describing the origin and fortunes of several modern families of the name in Scotland, Ireland, England, America, and Australia.

THE END.

A.D. 1942.

